

MAINE FARMER AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM NOYES.

OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

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Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptance of the word.—Talleyrand.



MAINE FARMER.

Questions respecting Apples.

"DEAR DOCTOR," as Salathiel says, please inform me which kind of apples, sour or sweet, has the most stimulating qualities, or which imparts to animals that eat them the most nourishment? Cider made of all common sweet ones, a month or two after made, will not be so pleasant to any one but a drunkard, and that made from all sour ones; or in other words, the sweet or saccharine in the sweet ones causes a greater degree of fermentation, and of course renders it sooner acid. My animals, like you and I, Doctor, like a change of food. Having been kept while on one kind, for a change, prefer the other. As all animals live on stimuli, if one kind imparts as much as the other of stimulus, then they are equally valuable, are they not? I believe they are. So says a neighbor who fattened oxen on both.

Those who have analyzed apples and pretend to know, say that they contain a peculiar acid called malic acid mingled with vegetable pulp, and in sweet apples, with a greater or less portion of sugar—that a further analysis of these several ingredients prove them to be made up of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—that by varying the proportions of these the several sorts are made. For instance, sugar in a hundred parts contains

Carbon 44.200
Oxygen 49.015
Hydrogen 6.785

100.00

The malic acid contains in a hundred parts

Carbon 30.00
Oxygen 53.33
Hydrogen 16.67

100.00

By changing the proportions of these ingredients you make other substances, such as alcohol, vinegar, &c. Add a larger portion of hydrogen to the sugar, and a little carbon, and take away a portion of the oxygen and you make alcohol. Vary these proportions again and you obtain vinegar, &c. &c. Hence one reason why cider from sweet apples is better liked by *topers*—there is more alcohol in it, as a general thing. These changes, additions and subtractions of the elements are brought about naturally by the fermenting process.

We should think from observation and from what we learn from the results of analysis, that sweet apples were the most nourishing, inasmuch as the saccharine matter is made up of similar materials, as starch and other nourishing vegetable matters. Indeed, the chemist can change sugar into starch and starch into sugar, by varying the ingredients as above.

As to the question which contains the most stimulating qualities, we cannot answer, because the word stimulus is a general term, and comprehends many kinds of things, some of which are more stimulating to one animal and some to others—also the same substance is more stimulating to the same animal at different times and under different circumstances.

Queries in regard to Fish.

MR. HOLMES:—As it is agreed that fish in the water, inhale and exhale air from the water like animals on the land, will you or some of your correspondents be so obliging as to inform me why when taken from the water they soon die, although air is plenty surrounds them? Why and how the change? I write not of amphibious creatures—I know there are such creatures. A CUSTOMER.

Fishes are called cold blooded animals. Their blood is red, but the animal being designed by the Creator to inhabit situations where there is a low temperature, it must of necessity be cold, and it is undoubtedly as injurious to them to be brought into a higher temperature, as it would be to us to be brought into a lower one than is natural for us. Again, the lungs of fishes are what we call gills. They are so situated and so contrived that they shall be constantly subjected to a stream of water passing over them, and thus slowly receive the oxygen from the air contained in the water. This stream of water is formed by the fish opening his mouth into which a portion of water rushes, which is then by another motion forced out through the gills and over the delicate fringes which we there see. Again, their skin and fins are nicely adapted to the element in which they live. It is constantly covered by a lubricating slime which is secreted by the skin, and is also kept constantly covered by the cool water which keeps it moist and limber. Now if you take them out into the air, all these arrangements are deranged. They are subjected to a high temperature. The stream of water over their gills ceases, and the comparatively warm air comes over them dry. Their skin is no longer surrounded by the cool fluid—it becomes dry—the secretion of mucus ceases, and they die in agony. The quicker the transition, the quicker they die. If you cover them with moist grass or wet cloths they will live longer, because this comes nearer to the condition of things to which they are adapted by the hand that formed them.

Passadumkeag Porkers.

We believe that Passadumkeag must wear the bell for pork raising among all the towns of the East, and our friend I. P. Haynes, Esq. wear the bell of all the Passadumkeag farmers for raising the biggest and fattest. We understand that four of his, recently slaughtered, weighed 350 lbs. each, and that the weight of three more was 1439 lbs. making in all 2839 lbs. Think of that, ye pork raisers of the far West, who turn your *alligators* and *land pikes* into fields of standing corn, and then have to count out a small drove to come up to that weight—offal and all.

Farmer's Convention at the State House.

In accordance with a vote passed at a Legislative Agricultural meeting, in April last, a Convention of Farmers was held at the State House, in Augusta, on Wednesday the 12th day of January at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Tabor, of Vassalborough, and Jesse Smart of Troy was called to the chair.

Rev. Wm. A. Drew of Augusta, was appointed Secretary. "At the April meeting which called this convention, it was voted that Doctor James Bates, of Norridgewock, Hon. Elijah Burrell, of Greene, F. A. Butman, Esq. of Dixmont, Rev. Wm. A. Drew of Augusta, Hon. John True of Montville, Nathan Foster of Winthrop, Moses Tabor Esq. of Vassalborough, Hon. Josiah Prescott of Phillips, Francis P. Hains Esq. of Livermore, Wm. D. Dana Esq. of Perry, and Dr. A. Nourse of Hallowell, be a committee to mature and report in detail to this convention, what measures, Legislative or otherwise, ought at present to be adopted with a view to promote the best interests of Agriculture in its several departments, and if in their view, Legislative action is required, that they report such a bill as ought in their opinion to be adopted."

Dr. Bates, the chairman of the Committee was not present, and the Report, on motion of Mr. Lincoln of Hallowell, was presented by Mr. Tabor, and was read by the Secretary, and accepted so far as to bring it before the meeting.

Short speeches were made by Messrs Foster of Winthrop, Buxton of Bristol, Knowlton of Liberty, and Drew of Augusta. It was expected that Drs. Bates and Nourse would be present and address the meeting in aid of the recommendations of the report; As those gentlemen were necessarily absent, the meeting, on motion of Mr. Drew, adjourned to Thursday evening the 14th inst, at half past 6 o'clock. The Report was laid on the table and the meeting adjourned.

Thursday Evening Jan. 14, 1842.

Met according to adjournment. Mr. Smart of Troy in the Chair. The report was again read by the Secretary.

The Report contemplates Legislative action, and advises that a sum or sums of money be appropriated by the State, and placed at the disposal of the several County Agricultural Societies,—to be expended in experiments upon soils, the manufacture and application of manure to different kinds of soils, the raising of root crops, rotation of crops &c. (as this report will be published in the Agricultural papers it is thought unnecessary to go into an examination of its recommendations.)

Mr. Foster of Winthrop was requested to wait on Dr. Bates at the Augusta House, and ascertain if he could attend and address the meeting. Dr. Bates returned for answer, that his engagements were such that he was not able to attend, but that on Friday evening, if the Convention should adjourn to that period, he would be present and address its members.

Mr. Lincoln, of Hallowell, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday evening at half past 6 o'clock.

Mr. Lincoln made some remarks in relation to the contemplated course of meetings, and hoped that a goodly number of the members of the Legislature and citizens of the State would attend.

The meeting then adjourned to Friday evening at half past 6 o'clock.

Friday Evening Jan. 14.

The Agricultural Convention met according to adjournment, was called to order by the President, who announced Dr. Bates to the Convention. Dr. Bates then took the chair and addressed the meeting. The reporter was not present at the commencement of Dr. Bates' remarks.

He spoke of the application of various manures, such as lime, ashes, plaster, barn yard manures, fermented and unfermented. He believed that there was too much guess work in the business of applying manures, and by reason of ignorance, and instead of a benefit much of the manure had been used at a loss. If farmers would apply their different manures to the different varieties of soil, in an intelligent and understanding manner, he believed the arable lands in Maine would be arrayed in an entire new dress, gayer and richer than ever before.

He spoke too of compost manures, and believed that the same faults existed in their application as in the application of barn yard and mineral manures. He hoped experiments would continue to be made, and that something definite would be obtained from the results. Every hundred acre lot was full of material for the production of manures, yet it was in most cases, suffered to decay and waste itself upon the soil upon which it grew. The value of compost was not known, as it had been but little tried. He hoped that every garden spot would be made the place of trial, on this he wanted something definite. He wanted to know the profit and loss. Crops—the different varieties were next named, and we should know the kinds of soil suited to the germination of certain seeds, and whether seed in certain soils would yield abundantly or prove altogether unproductive.

Preparing soil for the different crops was a matter of inquiry; and the admixture of soil, combining sand and clay, and other kinds of soil was a subject which would get interest to the people of this State.

The comparative value of grains and roots for the fattening of stock, was a subject upon which much had been written, and yet he believed that the

test had never been made in this State.—The results were vague and uncertain,—no degree of certainty had been arrived at. Notwithstanding swine were raised in this State, he believed no one knew the real cost of the production of a pound of pork,—and yet what was more important, one would declare the business profitable, and another, that it could only be pursued at a loss. All was vague and uncertain, we thought it time for us to know the road we were travelling.

The next subject was the description of animals best suited to our climate and soil. We had mountainous districts, unfitted to be turned by the plough and yet fitted for the pasturing of cattle and sheep. He found that the raising of stock was pursued in a loose and uncertain manner. The improvement of breeds of animals was a work of years and required time and outlay.

The foregoing subjects, were those treated of in the report, as they seemed to the Committee as of the greatest importance. There were other important subjects which might have been named, but the range was wide, and a few prominent subjects were selected. One subject however was too important to be passed over. He alluded to the productions of the dairy. The butter of Maine, notwithstanding a vast amount was manufactured and sent to market, was as *bad* an article as could be well produced.

On this there was necessarily a constant loss, greater than our people imagined. Tons and tons were sold to the gingerbread makers as refuse article. This might be, and doubtless was to be attributed in a measure, to the bad quality of the salt used,—much of the salt contained impurities, and was of course unfit to be mixed and worked into butter. He spoke of a salt manufactory established in Pembroke, in the eastern part of this State a few years since. Salt was brought from Liverpool, in its coarse state and dissolved in pure water, and boiled into salt of great purity. He had used it in his family and approved it.—But the manufacturers ascertained, that by dissolving the salt in sea water, a greater profit would accrue. The salt so prepared was sent to the Chesapeake Bay, and used in curing fish. But it turned out to be of a bad quality and the fish were spoiled and destroyed, and there was an outcry and complaints made, longer and louder than he had ever heard before.

He stated that the Quakers in Fairfield were in the habit of buying the best description of coarse salt and cleansing it, and having it ground, and this salt they used in the manufacture of butter. The consequence was the butter made by the Quakers of Fairfield, had a better reputation and bore a higher price than the butter made in other towns. He held them up as worthy of imitation. He stated that the loss of the butter manufactured in this State was greater in amount every year than the sum raised for the State tax—more than two hundred thousand dollars. He believed that, if this fact were generally understood, if the people could be made aware of the loss incurred by bad manufacture, we should at once see an improvement in this article which is so much produced and which enters into our daily consumption.

Doctor Bates was followed by Doctor Nourse, of Hallowell, who spoke briefly in aid of the purposes contemplated in the Reports.—He spoke of defects in theoretical and practical agriculturists. He thought theory and practice should be combined. We should learn from the cultivators of the soil, we should get the results of actual experiment and spread them before the public. The results of experience were regarded with more interest than the promulgation of narrow theory.

He advised that appropriations be made in accordance with the recommendation of the report, to the various Agricultural Societies, to be expended for the advancement of a cause in which all were so much interested. If the sums now given to the Agricultural Societies should be doubled, he believed that the benefits would be four fold, and poor as the Treasury might be, he believed that a little sum so bestowed would be a profitable investment, and he hoped it would be done. After Doctor Nourse had concluded his remarks the Report on motion of Mr. Foster was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Drew, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Drew of Augusta, Hains of Hallowell, Nourse of Hallowell, Page of Augusta and Tabor of Vassalboro, was appointed to prepare a petition to be presented to the Legislature in furtherance of the objects contemplated in the Report.

Doctor Bates moved that when the Committee obtain hearing before the Agricultural Committee that general notice be given.

A motion was made that the Secretary be requested to obtain the publication of the Report and an accompanying Bill in the Agricultural papers in the State,—also to extend an invitation to Hon. S. P. Benson and Doctor Holmes of Winthrop, to attend the next meeting on Wednesday evening the 19th instant. Adjourned.

Report of the Committee

Of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society on Roots. That the premium of Diploma and \$4.00 offered by the Society for the greatest quantity of roots raised on one farm, having reference to the size &c. thereof was only claimed by Mr. Rufus Moody, of Monmouth, and we award him said premium for raising 960 bushels of roots on his farm, of about 35 acres.

The premium of \$2.00 offered for the best crop of ruta bagas raised on 1-2 acre was alone claimed by Mr. Noah Watson, of Fayette, and to him we award said premium for raising 300 bushels of ruta bagas upon 1-2 acre. Mr. Watson in his statement says he thinks the drought injured the crop one third. The estimated expense of raising, he states was less than four cents per bushel. He, however, omitted in his estimate the rent of the land and the exhaustion of the soil, which items should have been placed to the indebtedness of Messrs. Ruta bagas.

Mr. Summers Pettigill and Maj. E. Wood and Son, all of Winthrop, claimed the premium of \$2.00 offered for the best crop of ruta bagas, raised on 1-4 acre. The quantity raised by the claimants, was the same, viz. 200 bushels for 1-4 acre. Now the premium must be awarded for the best crop and your

Committee believe the best crop to be that crop which was raised at the least expense per bushel, and as Mr. Pettigill was more definite in his statement as regards the quantity of manure applied, and the expense of raising his crop, we judge his crop the least expensive, and accordingly award to him the premium. As we say respecting the expense of Mr. Watson's crop, so in every respect we say respecting Mr. Pettigill's. M. Pettigill figures up his profit at \$174.28 per acre. Two acres of ruta bagas would support a moderate sized family. Query. Why don't we farmers wax fat and kick?

Capt. John Hains, of Readfield, made claim to a premium offered for the best crop of potatoes raised on one acre, and we award to him the first premium of \$3.00 for his crop of 303 bushels raised on one acre.

Maj. E. Wood and Son, likewise claimed a premium for the best crop of potatoes raised on one acre, and we award to them the second premium of \$2.50, for 500 bushels raised on 2 1-4 acres.

We bespeak for Capt. Hains' statement an attentive reading. We believe his, about the way to raise the Murphy. Soil—black, muddy and rather wet. Distance—36 by 20 inches. Manure—coarse straw and plaster. Work—done principally with the plough. Seed—30 bushels per acre. Thirty bushels seed per acre we believe too much seed, if planted at the common distance. One of your Committee has tried a number of experiments in relation to seeding the potato and planting in drills.

The results of his experiments indubitably prove to his mind that it is preferable to plant in drills those varieties of potatoes which run but little to tops, as the Philadelphia's,—that the seed should be planted whole—whole seed throwing forth a few vigorous stalks from the most prominent eyes, and that plaster may be profitably used for potatoes on turfy and soddy land, and on coarse stony manure. If the above views be correct, 30 bushels of seed is not too much for an acre. We believe there is better manure for potatoes than coarse straw manure, especially, for dry soils, but we believe the coarse straw manure which accumulates in the farmers' yards, in this grain growing time, may be most profitably applied to potato land, especially if moist, not forgetting the plaster. This is the experience of one member of your reporting Committee, and so says Chas. T. Chase Esq. of Dixfield, who has thoroughly tried this course until with him it is no longer an experiment. But we are wandering from our jurisdiction as awarding Committee. Receive it as gratuitous.

Mr. Eben C. Snell, of Winthrop, and Mr. Rufus Moody, of Monmouth, each presented a variety of seed corn, claiming thereby the premium of \$3.50, for the best variety of seed corn. As one of the claimants was a member of this Committee, he was obliged to stand aside while the other members settled the claims. The eyes of one member of your

the specimen presented by Mr. Moody, which bore prima facie evidence of being a large, handsome, twelve-rowed variety, and statement evidence of being an early variety. But as the optics of the other member of your Committee had been more taken with the Michigan or Dearborn variety presented by Mr. Snell growing in his own domain side by side with the other variety, there presenting prima facie evidence that it was a deep kernel, small cob, rather early, eight rowed and a better yielding variety, the one member of your Committee knowing that facts were stubborn things—that actions speak louder than words, and that an ounce of practice is worth more than a ton of theory, yielded the argument in favor of experience, and concurred with the other member of your Committee in awarding the whole premium of \$3.50 to Mr. Snell.

Maj. E. Wood and Son made an entry for the premium of one vol. Maine Farmer, and \$1.00 for the best crop of pumpkins raised on 1-4 acre devoted exclusively to the culture of them, accompanied with statement evidence that they raised seven cart loads of pumpkins, besides all that four calves eat in about three weeks, on 56 rods, and we award to them said premium.

There were no premiums claimed upon mangel wurtzel, English turnip, sugar beets, onions, carrots and flax, which is the only reason this report is not longer.

MOSES B. SEARS, Chairman.

Dec. 25th, 1841.

STATUTES OF COMPETITORS.

I have about 35 acres of land which I have improved as mowing and tillage this season, besides a piece of meadow on which I cut from six to eight tons of hay annually—from the 35 acres I have taken this season, as near as I can estimate without weighing the whole, 35 tons of hay, 51 bushels oats and peas, 39 do. corn, 26 do. wheat, 6 1-2 do. white beans. I have received 27 dollars for squashes and melons, sold over and above what was wanted for home use, and 960 bushels of roots, for which I claim the Society's premium, as the greatest quantity of roots raised on any one farm, all things considered. I should think there had been no more than two thirds of the hay that has been cut on the place consumed on it the four years last past, and it produced as much hay this year as it ever did, and I think the most.

The crop of ruta bagas for which I claim the Society's premium grew on one half acre of ground—soil a yellow, rocky loam, north-westerly cant, and is so situated that the most part of it receives the wash of my buildings, it had been mowed four years previous to the spring of 1839, when it was ploughed and ten loads of horse manure spread on it, and planted to corn which grew stout, but "jack frost" who came early in autumn injured it much.

I ploughed the ground after the corn was off that fall and again the next spring, and planted it to potatoes without manure, putting in one table spoonful of plaster in each hill, got two hundred bushels of potatoes. Last spring I ploughed the ground and harrowed it thoroughly and spread on to the poorest part of it four loads of fine manure harrowed again and sowed some of the first days of June in drills three feet apart sowing plaster in the drills about one bushel on the half acre the seed came up

quick and they looked well, but the little powder bug so called destroyed them so that I was obliged to sow them again about the twelfth of June this season they to be much later.

They grew well until the drought in August and Sept. which injured them much. I hoed them twice and thinned them, as I wanted the plants for my hogs five of which I kept on them five weeks. I harvested three hundred bushels. I think the drought injured them one third.

Expense of crop

Ploughing the ground \$1.50
Harrowing do 1.50
Sowing, one days work 1.00
Hauling and spreading manure .50
Hoing, four days work 4.00
Harvesting three do 3.00

Total 11.50

N. B. The thinning I think took three days more but the plants and the tops cut off when harvesting I think will richly pay for that.

NOAH WATSON.

Fayette, Nov. 12th, 1841.

I offer for your consideration 1-4th of an acre of ruta baga turnips. The land was broken up in the fall of 1839, cultivated the next spring with 6 loads of barn yard manure and sown with sugar beets, which produced 80 bushels of beets on the 1-4th of an acre. Last spring it had 6 loads of manure ploughed in, and was sown with ruta baga turnip seed the 10th day of June. They were hoed twice. Harvested the middle of Oct. and produced 200 bushels of turnips, besides what were used by the family previous to gathering.

Expense of cultivating and harvesting.

Ploughing ground, 43
Sowing and harrowing 75
Cost of seed 25
Hoing twice 3 00
Harvesting 2 00

Total expense \$6 43

Value of Crop.

200 bushels at 25 cents per bushel 50 00

Deducting expense 6 43

Profit \$43 57

SUMMERS PETTINGILL.

The land on which grew the crop of pumpkins is a clayey loam. Ploughed in the spring, and a little coarse manure put into the hole under the pumpkins seed before planting. Planted at about six feet one way, and ten feet the other way. It was not a large crop. There were seven cart loads. The land measured last night, ninety six rods. The calves eat of them about three weeks before harvesting. There were 4 calves in number.

Dec. 20, 1841. E. & L. WOOD.

The crop of potatoes for which we claim the Society's premium, grew on a clayey loam, and was mowed for three years before 1841. A large quantity

and spread on and ploughed in, in the spring of 1841. It was planted to pink eye potatoes in drills, and plaster put with the potato, about the first of June. There were a few long rods, and roghans. The land was measured in the spring and contained two and a half acres, and there was dug about five hundred bushels of potatoes from the piece, and some eaten before by the family.

Dec. 24, 1841. E. & L. WOOD.

I present to your inspection some seed corn which I have raised this year. It was planted the 20th and 29th of May, and was gathered about the first of October. It is the Michigan or Dearborn corn, so called, brought into this State by General Dearborn, about 20 years ago, it is not so early as the Canada corn by 8 or ten days. My father has planted it about fifteen years, and has never failed of raising good corn, except in 1830, when it was very poor, partly owing to the ground it was planted on, being in a bad situation for corn. I consider it the best variety that I ever planted, for which I claim the Society's premium.

EBEN C. SNELL.

Having made an entry for a premium on potatoes, I will endeavor to make a statement of the manner of raising the same. The land on which they were raised is a blackish muddy kind of loam, rather wet, was cropped with the scythe as long as it was worth mowing. In July 1840 it was ploughed, and in the spring of '41 was cross ploughed and planted one half to the red potatoes, and the other half to the white potatoes, (about thirty bushels) in rows about 3 feet apart, hills about 20 inches, with a small shovel full of coarse straw manure and about a spoonful of plaster to the hill, without any other dressing whatever. The work of planting and hoeing was principally done with the plough, and with little expense; I think the whole including the seed was not over 7 cents per bushel. I had from one acre, three hundred and three bushels of potatoes. Readfield Dec. 24th 1841. JOHN HAINS.

Preparing Wheat For Seed.

MR. EDITOR:—Having noticed a communication in the 48th number of Vol. 9, of your highly valuable paper, signed "P." dated, Winthrop Nov. 1841, respecting the selecting of seed wheat; and as that correspondent deems it necessary to make the process known to others, I will herein state the result of my experience.

In 1837, I went into the wheat growing to a considerable extent, at which time I sowed twenty six bushels of all kinds, and in proportion as follows: seventeen bushels of it were Tea Wheat, taken from the same in common state, seven bushels of the bin kind I selected out of twelve, by a strong wind, and two bushels of winter wheat. Since the weevil came among us, I thought it proper to abandon the attempt of raising great crops of wheat.

The soil on which I sowed the twenty four bushels was nearly equally prepared and in a good state for wheat, the seventeen bushels which I sowed in the common manner, yielded about seven fold, while that which I selected by blowing yielded about twenty. The two bushels of winter wheat, I froze in a box of earth in the month of January (the earth being taken from the bottom of my cellar) and sowed it the spring following, it grew very rank and

promised a good crop, but the rust destroyed it, I received but little more than the seed. From the whole sown as above, its yield was 200 1-2 bushels. I had fully decided in my own mind, that selecting the largest kernels by a sieve, was the best manner to obtain healthy seed, but having no article to try the experiment, I had recourse to the above process. Last spring I went to Mr. C. C. Hosley of this town, and ordered him to make me a sieve suited to the purpose of selecting about one half of the kernels.

In this way I prepared about twelve quarts not having time (as the season had arrived for sowing,) to prepare a greater quantity. This I sowed on about one eighth of an acre of a rich soil, and obtained five and a half bushels, and in quality, superior to any which I raised that season, this was a mixture of the red and white beard and a very little of the short headed wheat which originated from the Black Sea wheat, being acclimated in some degree, as it was imported three years ago as I have been informed, into the state of New Hampshire. This comprises the whole result of my small experience on the subject under consideration.

In addition to the above, I will state a few particulars relative to the late imported Black Sea Wheat. This wheat as many know was in a good state for sowing. I had two bushels, which I sowed on the 26th of May, on land from which I raised a moderate crop of corn, and in fact was not in high order for wheat, and in order to make a fair trial, I sowed two other kinds by the side of it. One kind was the Tea wheat, and the other I purchased for the Malaga, but it proved otherwise, the wheat sown by the side of it began to show signs of vegetation two or three days before I could perceive any thing of the kind in this, and I began to feel doubtful of its purity, I watched it attentively, and found a number of kernels measurably rotted, I should say nearly one quarter of it did not germinate, and that which did, came apparently in a sickly condition, and came to maturity at a later period than the Tea wheat, which goes to prove that my conceptions are well founded that imported wheat should become acclimated to this country before we can realize its perfection, the yield of the Black Sea Wheat was eighteen and a half bushels, though the rust diminished the crop full one third, owing to its being sowed too late in the season. There appeared to be three or four kinds, the same I think as has been heretofore described by Payson Williams of Massachusetts, in the N. E. Farmer.

I do not wish to be understood as being an enemy to importing grain, but shall endeavor to prove that it requires acclimation, and to strengthen my argument I will refer my readers to No. 1 Vol. thirteenth, now series Vol. fourth, an abstract from Sabot's History of the West India's. A valuable and curious old book says—"An inhabitant of my parish in Martinique, sowed some wheat which was brought from France, it came very well into the leaf, but the

had but few corns, but those which were born in the country, when sowed, grew wonderfully, and produced the most beautiful ears, and as such as well filled as you can imagine." "Seeds must naturalize themselves to the country, and when that is done they will produce marvellously. I once tried the experiment with some peas that came from France. They produced very little the first year, the second they produced more, but the third they produced in an extraordinary manner, both for number, size and goodness. Radishes, Parsnips, carrots, and beets come to perfection, especially when you sow creole seed, that is, seed born in the country."

These hints may be of great use to those who colonize. ISAAC BOWLES.

Winthrop, December, 1841.

Eastward Ho! From the Aroostook.

FRIEND HOLMES:—It is now a little more than one year since I moved into "this Aroostook Country;" and as I know of many Kennebeckers who are anxious to learn the opinions of those who have been here thro' one or more seasons, respecting the place for a farming country, &c. And as they all read or at least all ought to read the Farmer, I will submit a few remarks which you can lay before them or not as you see fit.

As different individuals will frequently receive very different impressions from the same description, so that on visiting a place thus described and without any other knowledge of it, one may be highly pleased while another may be as sadly disappointed, (which is owing to the different pictures which the imagination of each had painted while hearing the account.) I shall attempt nothing more than to just make a few remarks relative to my own convictions, the result of a year's observation, and what appears to be the current opinion of those who have been here longer than myself. To say nothing of the "various opinions" common to emigrants to all new countries, some liking and some disliking. The inhabitants of this region, as a general thing so far as I have been able to learn, would not be very willing to exchange their new farms and future prospects for their chance in the old parts of the State. To this general rule however, I have noticed a few exceptions. You are aware that there are persons afloat in the world in whose composition there appears to be a large share of the negative quality of discontent. Of whom it was once said by a friend of mine, that "they would not be contented in heaven." It is not surprising that some of this class have found their way into these woods, who will soon "be after finding their way out again." As these, in order to justify themselves in their peregrinations, generally carry an evil report of the land they leave; a false impression goes abroad, which in many cases, no doubt is believed, as they "speak from personal observations."

I saw a man last summer, who lived some 40 miles north of this and he told me he had sold his place and was going to move back to Kennebec; and the principle reason he gave was, that he wanted to go where he could live cheaper. A very good reason, thought I.

I had occasion last winter to pass that way and put up at a public place and saw this same man pay one dollar in cash for half a gallon of new rum. Now I don't know that the man was ever drunk, but

From what I saw that evening, I have no doubt that the difference in his bill of expenses for this article at the two places would go far towards removing his family back a hundred and fifty miles. I hope you will have the goodness therefore, to say to all such, that by removing into the older part of the State where rum is cheap, until they become Washingtonianized they will probably save the expense of two moves.

But to all such as have enlisted for life under the glorious Washingtonian Banner, we will give a hearty welcome. They would here find "much land to be possessed," an ample scope, both for their moral and physical energies.

Although there are in my opinion many men having families, who might improve their condition very essentially by coming to some new country and making farms for themselves, instead of taking old worn out farms "to the halves," yet I think the class having the greatest inducements to emigrate to this country, are the young men, who have come to the laudable conclusion to dig their fortunes out of the earth, but are unable to purchase good farms and buildings "ready made" and are too wise to settle down on poor ones. I believe the general practice of such, is to hire out from five to ten years of the best part of their lives for labor, in order to obtain money to buy farms, or to purchase farms on credit and then to spend all the best of their lives, if not the whole in patching up old buildings and fences and paying interest.

Now let such a man "shoulder his kit and make for the woods," and he can readily find a lot on the State lands, that will make a farm as good as the best. Let him select, say 200 acres, and give his note for twenty-five dollars in cash, payable in four years, and another for seventy-five dollars, payable in three years in labor, making his own roads. The first season he can fall, burn and clear ten or fifteen acres, besides hiring out with his neighbors in haying and reaping, enough to buy his supplies. In the winter, if he chooses he can hire with the lumberman from three to five months, at from fourteen to twenty dollars per month, and get money enough to buy his seed and a years clothing and perhaps pay part of his cash notes.

Now strike the balance of probabilities and see how this man's circumstances at the end of four years will compare with one who shall at the same time run in debt for an old run down farm.

But I have spun too long a yarn already. If it should be deemed worthy (or any part of it) for publication, I may try to scribble a chapter at some future time, touching some of the objections to settling in new countries. Yours,

E. FAIRFIELD.

Patten, Dec. 25th, 1841.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.—There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a leakage in his kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away, he knows not how—and that demon, Waste, cries more, like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that has provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the wife's to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life—to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children.

This should be her sole aim. She may do as much at home towards making a fortune, as he can the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend; and if the friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of the man who loves, and she is bound to act for his good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end to which she should aim—his approbation is her reward. Self gratification in dress or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a large butcher's account—and the latter breeds intemperance, the first of all evils in its train.—*Sabbath American.*

READING.—Of all the amusements which can possibly be imagined for a hard-working man, after his daily toil, or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an interesting book, supposing him to have a taste for it, and supposing him to have the book to read. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has already had enough, or perhaps, too much. It relieves his home of its dullness and sameness. It transports him into a livelier, and gayer, and more diversified and interesting scene; and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment, fully as much as if he were ever so drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself the next day with his money in his pocket, or, at least, laid out in real necessities and comforts for himself and his family,—and without a headache. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work; and, if the book he has been reading be anything above the very ideal and lightest, gives him something to think of, besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every-day occupation—something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward with pleasure to. If I were to pay for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be, a taste for reading.—*Sir J. Herschel.*

Abuse Of Power.—The most palpable and important oversight and error in the construction of the American Constitution, is that of allowing the public servants and representatives of the people, the power to regulate their own compensation and privileges which this class of gentry have been pleased to bestow most graciously on themselves; and that which has been by them abused to a shameful extent, is the "franking privilege." Not content with sending and receiving letters and ordinary papers free of postage with which their constituents are taxed, they are prone to frank the letters of all their friends.—Cart loads of their own speeches, and even books, toys, and wearing apparel, have in many instances been sent by mail under this special privilege of franking. The mails have in some instances been burthened with upwards of 200,000 letters per week, which were sent from Washington, free of postage, besides many cart loads of electioneering pamphlets. As this abuse of privilege is constantly increasing, and as all stationery is furnished lavishly at the public expense, we may soon expect to see reams of gilt letter paper, and barrels of ink passing through the mails, and under the "franks," to the families and friends of the Honorable members of Congress.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. * * * The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—*Everett.*

Non Patent Inventions. No. 2.

BY THE EDITOR.

MANUFACTURE OF WHITE LEAD.

The White lead so extensively used in the arts for a pigment &c, it is well known, is composed of lead and carbonic acid, and is a carbonate of lead. The common mode of manufacturing it by the fumes of vinegar, is rather a slow process and although there are some improvements, which are kept secret, yet it is believed that a direct combination of lead with the acid is much the best way. Some years ago we made a few experiments, in the laboratory of Waterville College, by immersing granulated lead into some water that had been acidulated with carbonic acid, which proved that there was a probability that some process of the kind was feasible.

In the number of the American Repository for June 1841, we met with the following statement, which confirms our belief.

WHITE LEAD.

"This article has of late so increased in consumption as to render every improvement or facility in its manufacture of great value.

Mr. Smith Gardner has successfully and practically introduced a method by which, without the use of acetic acid, he can make white lead direct from the metal as purely white as that formed by the elchy process, and having as much body as white lead made by the old process.

The following description will fully illustrate the plan:—

A—Wooden pan lined with lead, 5 ft. diameter, 12 inches deep.

B—Shaft moved by power placed at an angle of 45 deg., making 14 revolutions per minute, being hollow at its upper end and projecting into A six inches.

C—Cover of A, fitted so loosely as to admit atmospheric air.

D—Tube conveying carbonic acid gas through the loose collar into A, through the hollow part of the shaft B.

Two hundred pounds of granulated lead, and 8 oz. of water, are thrown into the box A, which, by revolving, exposes each particle of lead successively to the action of water, air and carbonic acid gas. The atmospheric air supplies oxygen to convert the surfaces of the particles of lead into protoxide, which, as fast as formed, takes up an atomic proportion of carbonic acid, thus forming carbonate of lead or white lead. After remaining 24 hours, 30 lbs. of the metallic lead are converted into white lead, which remains suspended in the water as a pulpy mass; this is then removed, fresh

water added, and a corresponding quantity of lead to that consumed is added.

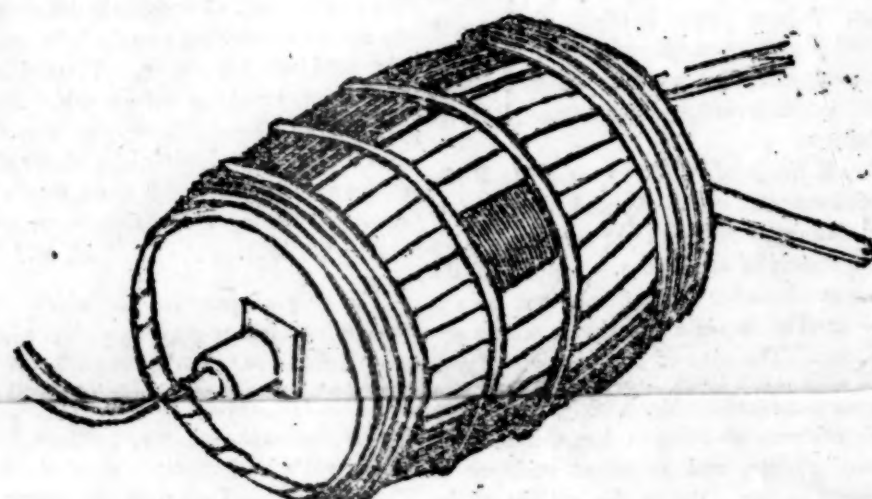
This process prevents some strange phenomena: if protoxide of lead (litharge) be placed in the pan, it will not be converted into white lead; but if a small quantity of the granulated metal is present, the action becomes rapid and successful, although no more so than when metallic lead alone is used.

Mr. Gardner proposes so to alter his plan as to use an Archimedean screw through which he can force atmospheric air and carbonic acid gas. By this arrangement the surfaces acted upon will be much greater, and the distance travelled over sufficient to convert the lead entirely into white lead before it leaves the upper end of the screw. From the weight of the granulated lead and water being so much nearer the line of motion than with the present plan, a great saving in power will ensue.



From some experience in combining substances with gaseous matters and liquids, for other purposes than the above, we think the following apparatus would be both more economical and efficient than the above. A barrel or hoghead, has a gudgeon attached to the centre of each head. To one of the gudgeons is attached a pulley or small drum, over which passes a band from some horse or water power, which shall cause the barrel to revolve slowly. The other gudgeon has a lead through it forming a tube. Into this is placed another tube which embraces two lead tubes,—the whole fitting snugly sufficiently loose to let the barrel revolve. One of these tubes is connected with the reservoir of carbonic acid gas, the other with the atmosphere. These may be fitted out with stopcocks, so as to shut off the air or gas, when desired. On the side of the barrel is a large opening, or "man hole" into which the water and granulated lead is put, and out of which the material may be taken when the process is completed. The lead may be granulated by pouring it thro' a sieve when melted, from a considerable height into water, somewhat in the way that shot is manufactured.

As it regards the profit of manufacturing white lead, we can only say, that much depends upon the price of the metallic lead. Generally the price of pig lead is from 3 to 5 cents per lb. by the ton, and white lead from 6 to 8 cents. Now every 104 pounds of lead combines with 22 lbs of carbonic acid and 8 of oxygen, so that for every one hundred and four pounds of metallic lead, you get 134 lbs of white lead.



Small Steamboat.

Since the appearance of our article on this subject, we have been favored with a communication which we insert below. Will Mr. Waterbury favor us with further particulars with regard to the cost of the boat and engine; and whether such boats may be procured at Stamford?

Stamford, Con. Dec. 30th, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed an article in your paper, wherein a proposition was advanced for propelling small open boats on the rivers and ponds. We have a boat of the kind, which we have had in operation two years, and which works admirably well. We made two trips to the city, a distance of 40 miles in 7 hours, and that too without being obliged to get off our seats, except occasionally to put coal in the boiler; the boat we built is 24 feet in length and 5 feet beam, the bottom of which is flat; it is propelled by an engine of about one good horse power. The wheels are of ordinary construction, being 4 feet high by 17 broad, and we carry steam at from 50 to 80 lbs. to the square inch. The boiler is of the construction as below described, being 3 feet high, and 18 inches broad; the boat when light, draws only 9 inches of water. The expenses of running a boat of this kind is trifling compared with the hard labor of rowing a boat 40 or 50 miles.—*American Mechanic.*

ENOS WATERBURY.



Button Making.

MR. EDITOR:—Not long since, a good woman being in want of some ornamental buttons for her child's frock, and it not being convenient at that time to purchase, resorted to that part of the vegetable kingdom, which, in my humble opinion, bids fair ere long to lay in the shade the manufacture of these articles from the more substantial and costly materials, and will no doubt be hailed as a bright era, in the history of "redemption and reform," by all those who wish for a return to the primitive simplicity and economy of our fore mothers.

It was simply this; she took some squash seeds and with a sharp knife, pared them off round at each end, taking care to leave the rim entire on two sides of the edge to prevent their peeling, & then covered them with pieces of black silk, which were used for any other purpose.—The good woman certainly deserves a patent.

ECONOMY.

NOTE.—Aye, and a premium too.—*Ed. Me. Far.*

Thrashing Machine.—Machines for thrashing grain, and driven by horse power, have come into extensive use, and in some of the States have

wholly superseded the flail; yet, in all the most improved machines, there is evidently a needless loss of power, in consequence of the breaking of the straw; in fact, it must require three times as much power to break the straw to pieces, as would be required to detach the grain from the straw, by a judicious application of power. Most of the threshing machines in use, are on the principle of Lane's; having a set of stout iron teeth projecting from a cylinder, and passing through, between, and among another set of teeth which project from a concave below. Now if the teeth were omitted in the concave altogether, and another cylinder were placed behind the first and made to turn in a contrary direction, the straw with the grain being put in rapid motion by the first cylinder would meet the teeth of the second, and the concussion and sudden jerk in its change of direction, would effectually detach the grain, while the straw would be thrown upward several feet, clearing the machine but without being broken.—*New York Mechanic.*

Origin of some of the Arts.

A brief chronological history of the various inventions and discoveries in the sciences and mechanic arts, to which mankind are indebted for civilization, and all the valuable enjoyments of wealth, power, equal laws, and civil governments, it is presumed will not only be acceptable to the generality of readers, but will afford that information to mechanics of our Country in particular, which will be useful to them, and which they cannot now obtain without recurrence to histories and Encyclopedias, too voluminous for them to peruse. Should this design meet your approbation and that of the public, the communication will be continued in future numbers. I shall commence with the most early inventions and discoveries of which history gives any account, and trace their progress and improvements, down to the present time, in as concise a view as the nature of the subject will admit. The date and author's name will also be given when they can be ascertained.

If it be true that the condition of mankind is continually progressing to a greater degree of perfection and happiness, and that each succeeding generation makes farther advances in facilitating the attainment of these important objects, it will be of some consequence to know the means by which this advancement is made, in order that proper encouragement may be given to those whose labors are immediately directed to this end.

When we unfold the historic page, and retrace the deeds of former times, we are struck with astonishment at the genius and labor the historian has exhibited, in raising monuments of lasting fame to the memory of adventurers, whose lives were spent in the destruction of their fellow creatures, while scarcely any mention is made of those benefactors, who by their inventions and discoveries have conferred upon mankind real and permanent benefit, which no time can destroy, and which will descend and be enjoyed by the latest posterity. Unfortunately history furnishes laurels for the Conqueror only, whence the am-

bitions are led to believe, that the only sure road to fame leads thro' oceans of human blood, shed in destroying the lives and liberties of their fellow men.

From scenes of destruction the contemplative mind will turn with pleasure, and view those, in which the felicity of millions of rational beings are promoted. Here too may be seen testimonies of that creative genius exerted in the cause of humanity, which adorns the character of man and adds dignity to his nature. It is a subject of retrospection from which the fairest lessons of morality may be derived. To create a sense of gratitude toward those, who have multiplied the blessings of life, and a spirit of patronage in men, whose standing in society enables them to encourage the useful arts, and thereby promote the welfare of our country, is an object well worthy the attention of every benevolent and philosophic mind.

By a few inventions and discoveries in the arts and sciences, the face of the gloomy haunts of barbarity, into cultivated fields of civilization and refinement; and man, no longer confined to the little circle of his native village, is enabled to traverse the ocean, exploring the remotest seas, and return in safety richly laden with the produce of every clime. Happy the country, that make a right use of the means, which a bounteous Providence has put into their hands to improve and perpetuate the blessings of life! To be continued.

Tempering Edge Tools.

The art of hardening and tempering steel without risk for the various purposes, to which this most important of all metals is adapted, is so little understood even by many who work in it, that I presume a short communication on this subject would be acceptable. It often happens that tools, on which labor has been bestowed, are spoiled in tempering, to the disappointment of the purchaser and to the discredit of the maker. The following directions, which by experience will be found to be correct, are designed to remedy these inconveniences. Should you think a correct knowledge of this art of importance to the mechanical part of the community, you will please to give it a place.

Admitting the tool has been properly forged without burning or injuring the steel, in order for a good temper, it should be carefully heated in a fire made with wood or charcoal till it is of a red colour, and then plunged into clean cold water in a perpendicular direction. If the temper is to be that of an edge tool, the steel must then be made bright, by grinding or scouring with a coarse stone and held over the fire until it is of a deep yellow or straw color. This is the proper temper of edge tools, the most difficult part of which process is, to give the steel the least possible degree of even heat, to give it the greatest possible degree of hardness and strength. If the heat is continued beyond this exact degree, the pores of the steel will be so opened as to render it brittle with but a small degree of hardness, should the heat be carried beyond this degree by inattention, or accident, the evil will not be remedied by letting it cool down to this colour before it is cooled in the water; in this case it will be necessary to hammer the tool over again in order to settle the pores of the steel together. The greatest care should therefore be taken, in hardening a tool not to heat it too hot, as its goodness depends more on this circumstance than is apprehended. Care should also be taken that it does not remain in the fire after it has acquired a proper heat, as even without a greater degree of heat, the fire will soon coat it over with a thick scale, which will prevent the water from cooling it so quickly, as is necessary to render it as hard as possible.

Many small tools such as punches, broaches, &c. for clock and watch makers may be tempered by the simple process of heating as above directed, and cooling them in hot water, a little below boiling heat. This temper gives small tools great strength and a proper degree of hardness. Very small drills are best heated in a candle with a blow pipe and cooled in tallow. Their temper is to be taken down the same as an edge tool. Tools for turning iron and steel, receive a much greater degree of hardness by being cooled in quicksilver instead of water. This method of hardening must be valuable to clock and watch makers, as well as to many other mechanics, who want tools as hard as possible.

The temper of a spring, after it is carefully hardened, is obtained by holding it over the fire with tallow till it blazes and burns off, the burning of the tallow should be continued for a minute or two on those springs which from their use are liable to break. Small springs, and other articles to be tempered spring temper, are more conveniently tempered in a sheet-iron pan or case with tallow, held over the fire until it blazes, when it is to be taken off and carefully shaken while the tallow continues burning.

Saws and many other common tools which acquire a file to sharpen them, planes and arbor in clocks and watches, Surgeon's instruments, except those designed for cutting, bayonets, sword blades, gun sticks, and various other articles are of this temper.

Iron may be hardened by the process of what is called case-hardening. This is performed by inclosing the iron in an air tight case with charcoal dust and a little salt, and heating the same red hot for one or two hours, and cooling it in clean cold water. The hammers and many other parts of gun locks are hardened in this manner. If the process is properly managed, iron and steel may be hardened without even altering the smooth surface of the instruments, the advantage of which is sufficient to induce the greatest attention in giving it the exact degree of heat.

Useful Cabinet.

The Third Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, at Quincy Hall in the City of Boston, September 20th, 1841, "Be Just, and Fear not," Boston, T. R. Marvin.

This is the title of a large pamphlet containing Mr. Fairbank's address, with the reports of the several committees who examined the articles presented for exhibition, and awarded the premiums offered. The exhibition itself was delightful and visited by at least eighty thousand persons who thus had an opportunity to become acquainted with the productions of American skill, and with the importance of the mechanical industry of New England. The true love of his country, it seems to us, must feel it in his heart to cherish and foster the growing energies of the industry of the country. Such an exhibition as these reports show this to have been, it would seem would beat down that preva-

lent prejudice against all associated effort for the promotion of home industry, and to impress with the strongest force the necessity of the government putting forth its power to sustain that industry against the restrictions and impediments thrown upon it by foreign nations, who wish to profit in the market that can best be supplied by our own workmen. We have surely, it would seem, had enough, in the way of experience in allowing all the European nations to throw in upon us their own manufactures, until they are broken down, and charge us at their own mercy, and this too without the foreign shipper paying a dollar to support our government, while, for every article we ship to those nations, we must pay a duty, and thus aid in two ways in supporting foreign governments without asking anything in return. All this we have tried until the country saw the folly of it, and abandoned it. But still the cry is in favor of the same policy again as the perfection of government. We are besought now by politicians of a certain school to use government only as a protection to our natural rights, thus throwing away all our power to make fair trade, and free trade by making an equal trade, lest, perchance, it may happen that the people are governed too much.

The variety, beauty and amount of our manufactures are now sufficient to insure fair and steady prices by home competition in those things with the manufacture of which we have become acquainted, without our being over anxious to admit into the country a flood of foreign production without charge. Especially, when, as already intimated, this course will drive our workmen out of their employments, and after having ruined them, will leave the country to be clothed and supplied by foreigners so long as they can drain specie or articles they want, out of the country. The case that has recently happened in Philadelphia, of the Parisian Tailor, who has been engaged in collecting orders for dress coats to the number of fifteen hundred, to be made in Paris, will illustrate this matter exactly. These orders for coats have been made undoubtedly under the idea that they will be more fashionable, and will cost less, than if made by the mechanics in Philadelphia. But the operation among the manufacturers in that city, will be to diminish their employment, and to that extent it will diminish the demand for their services and thus bring down their wages, and the operation continued and carried out must result in bringing them very nearly upon a level with the working classes in Europe. Hats, boots, shoes, garments, bonnets and a variety of other articles might be introduced to prove the same important result. All these trades employ many persons in our country, and they are indispensable to the happiness, independence and prosperity of the country. By protecting duties have they been nourished, and by protecting duties only can they be sustained. And when every step taken to sustain these great interests is met with opposition, even when the public treasury is exhausted, is it not time, high time that those who have abiding interests in the continuance of our manufactures, should take heed to the lessons of experience, and the teachings of reason?

There is a cruel devil in that popular cry that trade will regulate itself when labor is included in the idea of trade. To equalize labor throughout the world, is utterly impossible, and our only security, like that of the rest of the world, is to protect our labor. But it must not be understood from the course of these remarks that the Mechanics' Association, the reports of whose committees, are before us, is established for the purpose of political action. Its object is domestic. To bring together annually the varied productions of New England skill and to show the people what the workmen have been about, and what they are able to accomplish.

The reports show the extent to which manufactures have been carried within comparatively a few years, and which is highly honorable to our workmen, and an earnest of what the country may do under a wise and uniform system. That system may and should be so established as to aid all the great branches of industry, commerce, agriculture, and manufacture. These are the great lovers of civilized society, and through these we must go to individual happiness, and national greatness, or become a prey to those nations, who furnish us with airy theories, while they practice the stern wisdom of political skill and experience.

With the increasing power of capital and labor united by modern associations, there has grown up a hatred of these associations as something distinct, and separate from men—as concentrators of wealth, and opposed to the spirit of liberty. They are, in fact, but associations of men, and in entering into them, no sacrifice of the social qualities of man are required. Instead of concentrating wealth their first and all subsequent acts are to diffuse it in the form of property in buildings, rail-roads, and the like, instead of keeping it in the potent form of solid gold. The capital of the country, by being thus diffused becomes sensitively alive to the peace, safety and happiness of the whole country, and to the profitable employment of the labor of the country.

If it be feared that associated power may at some time press too heavily, then it is our duty to watch it, and by bringing associated power to bear upon it at the right time, and for the right purpose, such evil may soon be corrected, on its appearance.

The importance of the mechanic arts to our country, and to our daily comforts is so great, that we cannot but rejoice at the certainty that they are improving at rapid strides. That the Boston Exhibitions have aided much in this great enterprise, is certain.

Bangor Courier.

FACTS FOR MECHANICS. St Paul was a mechanic; a tent maker. Our Saviour was a mechanic; a carpenter. The great Architect of the universe, in the mechanism of the heavens and the earth, with its productions, animate, and inanimate, displays a power and skill which human hands and human wisdom may attempt to imitate, but which they can never equal or approach.

Next to farmers, mechanics are the most numerous and the most important class of the community. Whatever promotes their interests, of course promotes the interests of the public. They, like farmers, have great facilities and great inducements to become men of science and sound knowledge. Every mechanic, in every operation, brings into use some principle of science; which principle it

is, of course, his interests and his convenience to understand.

Every apprentice boy, no matter how assiduous or how rigorous his employment, if he spends a few minutes daily in useful reading and other modes of improvement, is certain to be a man of future influence and respectability. That apprentice who seeks most assiduously the interest of his employer; promotes most effectually his own interest; as character is the best capital a young man can have for the commencement of business.

Mechanics, like farmers, make safe and enlightened statesmen. They are well educated for legislators, and for other offices, because educated in schools of experience. Who can be better qualified to make laws for aiding the operations of business, than those engaged in these operations?

In 1826, a few farmers and mechanics in a small village in Massachusetts, organized a society, entitled the "Millbury Branch of the American Lyceum," its object the mutual improvement of its members, and the "diffusion of knowledge over the globe." From that humble, but dignified and republican origin, has arisen the general institution of lyceums, now in operation in almost every section of both continents, and in many of the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific.

It is evident that if farmers and mechanics throughout the country generally, should enlist in earnest in the great work of self education, they might reform and perpetuate our republican institutions, and hand down pure Christian republicanism to posterity. Without that step, it is evident, that though the American republic may return its name, republicanism, especially in America, will soon be known only among the things that were.

Improvement in Tinning Vessels.

This invention relates to a mode of combining nickel and iron with tin, in order to improve the tinning of metal surfaces.

The proportions of nickel and iron mixed with the tin, in order to produce the best tinning, are—ten ounces of the best nickel, and seven ounces of sheet-iron, to ten pounds of tin.

The temperature at which nickel is fusible being higher than that required to bring tin into a state of fusion, it is necessary to prevent the tin as it melts from evaporating—as it is essential that the two metals be put into the same crucible;—this object is obtained by adding to ten pounds of the composition, one ounce of borax add three ounces of pounded glass; the heat soon causes the borax to bubble up, which augments its volume, and causes it to unite with the melted glass without mixing with the metals. The lightness of these two substances in comparison with the metals, causes them to rise to the surface, where they form a crust, which prevents the action of the air on the metals, the fusion of which proceeds under the influence of a concentrated heat. The fusion is completed in about half an hour, when the composition is run off through a hole in the crust.

In tinning metals with this composition the workman proceeds in the ordinary manner.

Sage Observations.

It has been remarked by a friend of ours, a shrewd observer of human nature, that millers, when they speak, use a flowery language; That carpenters are in most cases plain men.

That shoemakers are remarkable for their charity, as they generally give their awl, when they see a case of real distress.

That lawyers are good pay, for they generally plank the amount of their bills;

That tailors' love of cabbage prove them to be the patrons of agricultural pursuits,

That hatters, if at all thwarted, are as furious fellows;

That watch-makers are bad customers to the grocers, for they generally go on tick!

That printers generally make good lawyers, from their previous acquaintance with case.

That barbers always succeed in making love to vain women, owing to their knowledge of the use and application of soft soap;

That gun-smiths are the only honest men that deal in stocks;

And that doctors are a living paradox for though they are as scrupulous, they have no conscience.—*[N. O. Pic.]*

Apprentices.

At a meeting of the Bath Mechanic Association held on the evening of Dec. 29th, the following Preamble and Resolutions passed, almost by a unanimous vote, as the result of several evening's discussion, viz:

Whereas, The practice among Mechanics has become very prevalent, at the present day, of employing Apprentices who have left their former masters, without good and sufficient reasons, thus inflicting an injury both upon the master, and the apprentice; and whereas the intellectual and moral culture of apprentices, have been too much neglected and overlooked by Mechanics,—thus producing and raising up a class of mere novices in the trade, instead of thoroughly scientific Mechanics, therefore,

Resolved, That we will pledge ourselves to make no offer or hold out any inducements whatever, to apprentices to leave their present masters; but on the contrary will use our influence to prevail upon them to remain during their minority.

Resolved, That we will pledge ourselves not to employ any apprentice who has left his former master, unless upon examination, we find he has good and sufficient reasons for so doing.

Resolved, That we will endeavour to awaken in our apprentices a thirst for knowledge; and will provide for them suitable means to acquire it.

Resolved, That we will teach our apprentices, to the best of our abilities, not only in the practice of our trade, but also the science upon which its principles are based. *Tel.*

JAMES OLIVER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN MECHANICS. It is stated in the London Railway Times, that the engines manufactured by Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, perform fifty per cent more duty than any other engines in England.

The March of Improvement.—The Augusta Mechanics' Association had their annual supper at the Augusta House on Wednesday evening, and did the business in a new style. The members took their wives and daughters with them, and had a merry time of it—a sort of tea party and Christmas frolic. The supper was first rate, and the talk went off to a charm.—*Ken. Journal.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

"THE BANK REFORMER."

This is the title of a periodical, published in the first week of every month in Petersburg Virginia. Edited by EDWARD REFFIN, and like every thing else that comes from Mr. Ruffin's hand, is full of good sound sense. Its object is, "to furnish to the public, and to diffuse as widely as may be permitted, information in regard both to the correct principles and beneficial operation of honest legitimate banking, and the actual wrong doing and fraudulent practices and injurious effects and worse tendencies of the existing banking system of this country." The plan of publication is, to supply copies gratuitously to known and zealous friends of the cause, for distribution, and by sale to such persons as may desire to forward the object by pecuniary as well as other aid.

We wish every friend to a sound currency, whatever may be the name of the party to which he belongs would read this work. It may be asked, what have we to do with it here in the North, where our banks pay specie, and are in good standing? It is true that by the vigilance of those in power, and the force of public opinion, but few of our banks departed from the true principles of banking; and those which did, were soon deprived of their charters and their assets handed over to assignees to be used as far as they would go to liquidate their debts. But still we are in trouble, money is scarce. The banks here do not let out much because their bills are sought for by Southern and Western brokers, and returned for specie to bolster up rotten institutions. The plague spot is in the land, it saps the vital stream of our currency, and people may say what they please, and Congress may propose as many schemes as it pleases, and the President may veto to what he pleases, we cannot have good times until every one of the suspended, hollow, specious banks are swept into nonentity.

Some people think that the principles of banking are very mysterious, and require great skill and almost superhuman sagacity to conduct them. This is a mistake. The true principles of banking are as simple as A B C. The first requisite is to have the means of redeeming all bills when presented, and the second is, honesty in the managers. It is your false banking that requires mystery, and art and hocus pocus to keep it up and cheat the public. This is what is now dignified by the term "banking," it should be called juggling. A wag at our elbow asks us what a poor Editor, that doesn't see a dollar "once in a dog's age," has to do with the business? Why, forsooth, doesn't he want that dollar to be a good one when it does come?

DOCUMENTS.—We thank Hon. T. C. Lane, of the Senate, Mr. Foster of the House, and other friends for legislative and other documents. The report of the Land Agent, is a valuable one. We shall publish what we can of it. The report of Dr. Ray, Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, is excellent.

AMERICAN MECHANIC.—This was formerly known by the name of New York Mechanic, but fearing that the Mechanics at a distance from the city would consider it a local affair, the proprietors have "cut" the New-York and adopted "American" as more expressive of their desire to do good to every man in the Union. It is published every week in New York by Vanosdel and Porter, at \$1.50 in advance. The proprietors pledge themselves to give a cut of at least one new invention in each number. It has a cut in the first number of this volume of a "Freezing and Thawing Machine." We should like to obtain the *thawing* part, this cold weather, as for freezing if any one wants to be frozen as solid as Lot's wife send him up East here brother Porter. You know we can do that business up to a charm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our correspondents must be patient, they shall all have their turn. In the mean time, don't stop writing. If you do we shall stop printing.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.—As the State seems to be rather afraid of instituting an Agricultural Survey, the Proprietor of the Maine Farmer has engaged Mr. J. H. JENNE, of Peru, to go through the "region round about," just to wish his brother farmers a happy new year—see how they come on and what they are doing—collect such facts as may be interesting to communicate to the public through the columns of the Farmer—solicit subscriptions, &c. We commend Mr. Jenne as a worthy patriot in the good cause—one who has the good of the State and the world at heart, and who will be a pleasant companion with whom to spend an evening in an agriculturally social way.

FARMERS MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The meeting was not so fully attended as it ought to have been, but the discussion was spirited and interesting. A resolve urging the expediency of an Agricultural Survey was offered by Mr. Holmes, of Winthrop, and advocated by Messrs. J. H. Jenne, of Peru, Major E. Wood, of Winthrop, Mr. Fay, President of Waterville College, (and by the way, we were glad to see a President of a College meeting with farmers and aiding their efforts) Messrs. Holmes, S. P. Benson and others. We hope to give a report of the proceedings in our next. We have made arrangements to have reports of each meeting. The meeting was adjourned to next Wednesday evening and the Resolve laid upon the table to be taken up at that time. The farmers in the vicinity must "just call in and spend the evening."

From our Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, JANUARY 19, 1842.
The President is busy in reading Bills by caption, which have passed the House, and the same pass here by concurrent votes. They are for many nameable purposes, but as I don't like "calling names," I will omit designating them in rotation. Suffice it to say that the project of bridging Pleasant river, giving a bounty on Cocoon and reeled Silk, making Saving Banks safe depositories for spare dollars, granting pensions to those who fought, bled and died in the bloodless Aroostook war, giving up forfeited lands, suspending the Militia Law, &c.

The committee on the new appointment of Representatives, consists of Messrs. Bennett of York, Frye of Lincoln, Patten of Piscataquis, Eliot of Waldo and Farnsworth of Somerset, on part of the Senate, and Messrs. Cogswell of S. Berwick, Partridge of Painesville, Otis of St. George, Holmes of Gardiner, Tuck of Sedgewick, Eastman of Wesley, Allard of Frankfort, Mussey of Bangor, Whitney of

Pittsfield, Morrison of Livermore, Sherburne of Phillips, Spaulding of — and Pingree of Smyrna, on the part of the House.

An order was introduced into the House by Mr. Abbot, of Belfast, requesting the appointment of a joint select committee, consisting of one from each County, to inquire into the right and expediency of the apportioning the Senate in a manner conformable to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. This Committee on the part of the House is composed of one from each County, and consists of Messrs. Abbot, Belfast, Tuck, Parsonsfield, Dunn, Poland, Garcelon, Bristol, Green, Deer-Island, Pope, Machias, Taylor, Albion, Hight, Athens, Tucker, Norway, Wether, Newport, Jones, Jay, Loring, Piscataquis, Kellook, Masardis.

An order has been introduced inquiring into the expediency of repealing the act giving a bounty on Wolves and Bears. From the number of wild varmints killed on this River the present season, I should think that such a law, if ever required, should be permitted to remain in existence. I saw a wolf-corpse in the Rotunda last week, trapped in Readfield. The fellow, when alive was an ugly customer for sheep, and a gang of such would make a grease spot of a man quicker than a dog could bolt his breakfast. Besides the partner, the bereaved widow of that Lunenburgs, whose dead body you rifled of its jacket for your own purposes, is still haunting the Sidney woods, and refuses to be comforted, though her pangs are appeased somewhat, by her nightly reprisals, made upon barns and sheep folds. Then the Oxford Bears will escape paying tax on their polls, if bears heads are suffered right of way without law. This would, I reckon, diminish the annual receipts in the Treasury. The Eastern members say, that wild cats are mousing round in their section, and man Eaters, alias, Indian Devils, "are going to and fro and walking up and down the earth" as did their prototype of old "seeking whom they may devour." I would advise the Legislators to keep a "skinned eye" for these varmints, lest they themselves, in some pleasant wood ramble, be caught napping. The abolition of the Bounty would be worse than abolishing Gin's for cotton Tails.

JAMES WHITE of Belfast, Waldo County, has this day been elected State Treasurer: I know him only as a politician, and his practical creed squares with my own, and that, in my estimation is the first and great commandment in regard to selecting public officers. "The second is like unto it," requiring the requisite business qualifications; and these, his friends aver, he possesses in a high degree.

The Hon. SANFORD KINGSBURY, was the candidate of the Whig party, and a better man does not exist in its ranks. He has discharged the duties of the office of Treasurer for the past year in a manner that redounds to his own personal honor, and to the credit of the State. He is a gentleman of pleasing address and polished manners, possessed of talents of a high order which have been improved by cultivation. So good a man ought to agree with me in politics.

Mr. Sewall, of Orono, has introduced an order for the purpose of appropriating \$300 to be expended in erecting Monuments to the memory of Enoch Lincoln and Wm. Delesdernier, I trust the order will pass.

Mr. Fay, the President of Waterville College, will appear before the Literary Committee this afternoon, in behalf of that institution.

An order was introduced into the House, directing the committee on Literature and Literary institutions to inquire into the expediency of amending the charter of Waterville College, and of granting one or more townships of land to that institution.

President Fay appeared and stated in a lucid manner the situation of the College and its wants. I have written so much at present, that I shall defer to some future time, my remarks upon this subject.

I will say that the committee enjoyed a pleasant colloquial interview with President Fay. He is a gentleman of fine appearance, pleasant address, and entertained the committee for the best part of the afternoon, in which time he stated the past condition, the present situation, and the description and amount of aid which the College requires.

CHARLES T. TORREY.—We learn from the Baltimore Clipper, that at the session of the Slaveholders Convention at Annapolis, Md. on Thursday, Rev. Charles T. Torrey, the editor of the "Free American" in Boston, was arrested as an abolitionist. From some writings found in his possession, he is supposed to have violated a law of Maryland, which prohibits the circulation of incendiary publications, &c.

He has been remanded to Anne Arundel county jail, until Monday next. Great excitement is said to prevail in that city in reference to the subject.

Iron Manufacture in Pennsylvania.—Such statistics as the following, which show the magnitude of our widely extended country, are well worthy of record. They are copied from the concluding paragraph of an article on the iron manufactures of Pennsylvania, which appears in the Harrisburg Intelligencer:—

Production of Iron.	Tons of Pig Iron.
210 charcoal furnaces, yielding 98,350	12 mineral coal, say 15,000
Total pig iron, \$30 per ton, 113,350	\$3,400,500
70,000 tons made into bars, additional value, 2,800,000	
71,000 tons castings, do do 5,000,000	
65,000 tons rolled iron, do do 3,474,979	
Iron in 270 steam engines, do do 700,000	
7017 tons nails, do do 253,110	
Scythes and sickles, do do 15,000	
Edge tools, do do 110,000	
Cultery, do do 25,000	
Shovels, spades and forks, do do 30,000	
Guns, do do 185,074	
Cars, and other vehicles, do do 900,000	
Ploughs, iron, do do 107,000	
Sheet iron manufactures, do do 100,000	
Articles made by blacksmiths, do 5,000,000	

Thus it will be seen that the iron produced in Pennsylvania, and the additional value given to it by our mechanics, amounts annually to more than the sum of twenty-two millions of dollars.

There is also consumed in the manufacture more than 180,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal.

There are employed in the manufacture of iron in all its branches more than 20,000 workmen, and with their families, depending upon the iron business we have a population in Pennsylvania of more than 120,000 persons.

More Game.—A large gray Wolf was caught on Monday evening in Readfield, in a fox trap, by Capt. Richard Jenkins. He was heard to howl after he was caught, and two young men, Charles Cunningham and James Clough, with others who joined them, killed him with clubs after a desperate resistance. He had dragged the trap a quarter of a mile, when the hunters at the end of the chain attached to the trap caught in a fence and held him. His canine teeth were broken off, it is supposed, in

biting the trap. The same wolf, it is thought, had been followed for several days by hunters from the North. The night before, he had killed three sheep in Vienna, for his supper. He was started in Farmington, and had come down from the mountains no doubt, foraging among the sheep yards. He was exhibited at the State House on Wednesday, in his natural dress, and not in sheep's clothing. It is the first wolf known to have been caught anywhere in this region for thirty or forty years.—Kennebec Journal.

A Curiosity.—Mr. Ephraim Corrier of Norridgewock, (Me.) laid out from his hand one day last week, a piece of a Hemlock knot, about three fourths of an inch in length and of the size of a pipe stem, which had been imbedded in the flesh for upwards of 25 years.—Clarion.

The dwelling house belonging to Joe Polis, one of the Penobscot Indians, was entirely destroyed by fire, at Indian Island, Oldtown, a day or two since, together with his furniture and clothing, and other property of several Indians, now in the woods. Loss supposed to be about \$300.—Bangor Whig.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Made Thursday Jan. 13.
Israel Chabourne, Alfred, York Co., Sheriff.
William Hammond, Eliot, " Reg. of Prob.
Nathan L. Woodbury, Westbrook, Cumb. Sheriff.
Charles Cobb, Portland, Clerk of Courts.
John Appleton, " Register of Probate.
Richard Tinker, Ellsworth, Hancock Sheriff.
Geo. W. Brown, Bluehill, " Clk. of Courts.
John D. Richards, Ellsworth, " Clk. of Prob.
Israel Cox, Seabrook, Waldo, Sheriff.
Wm. H. Barrill, Belfast, " Clerk of Courts.
Charles Palmer, " Reg. of Prob.
E. L. Hammond, Atkinson Pias's, Ch. Co. Com.
Richmond Loring, Shirley, " County Com.
Moses Sweet, Foxcroft, " "

Made Saturday Jan. 16, 1842.

State. O. L. Bridges, Calais, Attorney General; Alfred Redington, Augusta, Adjutant General; John Shepley, Saco, Reporter; Levi Bradley, Charles, Lund Ager, Bangor, Carr, Palermo, Warden State Prison; N. Mitchell, Portland, Alpheus Lyon, Waterville, Bank Commissioners.
Cumberland. A. Haines, Portland, County Attorney.
Lincoln. Thomas Cunningham, Wiscasset, Sheriff; Jacob Smith, Wiscasset, Clerk J. C.; G. W. Nichols, Waldoboro, Reg. of Probate; Edmund Wilson, Thomaston, County Attorney.
Kennebec. James R. Bachelder, Bangor, Sheriff; Asaph R. Nichols, Augusta, Clerk J. C.; Francis Davis, Jr., Augusta, Register of Probate; George M. Weston, County Attorney.
Oxford. G. Neil W. Robinson, Waterville, Sheriff; J. G. Cole, Paris, Clerk J. C.; George J. Emery, Paris, Register of Probate.
Penobscot. Hastings Strickland, Bangor, Sheriff; Wm. G. Hillard, Bangor, Clerk J. C.; Jno. Williams, Bangor, Register of Probate; C. C. Cushman, Dexter, County Attorney.
The Gov. Fairfield has appointed Messrs. D. C. Poole, of Standish, J. J. Perry, of Oxford, E. K. Smart, of Camden, and I. C. Haynes, of Bangor, to be his Aides de Camp.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.

Senate.—Mr. Bodwell from Committee on Incorporation of Towns, reported order of notice on the petition of inhabitants of No. 23, in Washington county; also on petition of Joseph Lowell and al., inhabitants of Lincoln for the incorporation of the town of Benton, returnable to this session.

On motion of Mr. Barnard of Oxford, Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the public lands, together with the Land Agent's Report, be referred to the Standing Committee on State Lands.

HOUSE.—Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Washburn of Orono, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further legislation in relation to publishing the Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court.

On motion of Mr. Medor of Brunswick, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the Revised Statutes, as prohibits the sale of goods, by auctioneers, before sunrise and after sunset.

On motion of Mr. Sewall of Oldtown, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt after the 4th day of July next, on motion or final process founded on civil contract, and also of providing for the disclosure of the debtor's property by the taking of depositions.

Mr. Perry of Oxford, offered the following Resolved, That the Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court be requested to give an opinion to this House on the following questions, viz:

1. Had the Legislature of 1841; any power to make a new apportionment of Representatives as prescribed in the Constitution, Art. 4, part of Sections 2 and 3, without first submitting to the people the question "whether the number of Representatives should be increased or diminished?"
2. Has a Legislature any constitutional power to pass any Act or Resolve, depriving any elector of his State of the right to vote annually for Governor, Senators and Representatives, as expressed in Art. 2, Sect. 1 of the Constitution?
3. Has a Legislature any constitutional power or authority, to deprive the inhabitants of any town, without their consent, of the right of being represented in the House of Representatives?
4. Has a Legislature any constitutional right to force a separate representation upon every town for a certain number of years, unless said town shall have "determined against a classification with any other town of the State of the right to be represented to such Legislature."
5. Has a Legislature power given them in the constitution, to give separate representations to towns, applying in their corporate capacity for the same, unless such apportionment is to last five or six years?
6. Are the inhabitants of a town who have been so far disfranchised as to be deprived, without their consent, of the right of representation in the House of Representatives under any constitutional, or legal obligation to pay any portion of a State tax originated in said town, entitled to be represented in the House of Representatives in such year, by both branches of the Legislature?

At the request of Mr. McDonald of Limerick, the order was laid on the table for the present.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.

Senate.—Several Petitions from the House were presented and referred.

Mr. Brigham presented the Petition of S. Adams and others, praying for a repeal of all laws regulating the sale of Ardent Spirits—and praying the motion to refer by saying that it was to be hoped that some prompt action would be taken upon the subject; that great objection had arisen to the present law upon the subject; and the manner of carrying it out had been such as to render it odious; that a better era had come, and he hoped that, with it had come a better spirit, which should be cherished and diffused by every good citizen.—Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Smart from the Committee on Claims reported a Resolve in favor of H. Weymouth, giving him a bounty for killing a Wolf.

House.—Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Tibbets of Lewiston, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of an amending that section of the Revised Statutes which confines the purchases of goods made by the India Agent for the Penobscot tribe, to the cities of New York and Boston, so as to enable him to purchase them at Lewiston, or any other town in this or some other State.

Mr. Walker of Newport, offered a Resolve declaring it inexpedient for the present session of the Legislature to continue beyond the 23d of February next; which was read once, and on motion of Mr. Osgood of Portland, laid on the table.

Senate.—The Resolve in favor of Daniel Libby was finally passed.

On motion of Mr. Brigham, the petition of S. Adams and al., praying a repeal of the license laws, was taken from the committee on the judiciary, and referred to a joint select committee consisting of

the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Brigham and Smart, of Cumberland.

Several petitions and orders from the House, were received and referred in concurrence.

Mr. Eastman from the committee on Treasurers' accounts, reported that they had examined thoroughly and found that each charge and credit on the books corresponded with the vouchers, and that they had submitted to the Legislature whether further compensation ought not to be allowed to him as acting commissioner of loans; and said reports were severally accepted.

Mr. Humphrey presented a resolve calling upon the Governor for information whether twenty townships of land had been surveyed and set apart for the benefit of common schools, according to a resolve of March 1834.

On motion of Mr. Stetson, the vote to accept the report of the committee on the Judiciary, relating to the petition of common school commissioners was reconsidered, and the same was laid on the table.

House.—Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Osgood of Portland, from the Joint Select Committee, which was reported to the House, on the petition of the voters of the town of Lincoln, made a report on the subject, accompanied by a resolve, declaring the decision of the people in favor of the reduction of the number of Representatives in the House, and in favor of annual sessions of the Legislature; which report and resolve were, on motion of Mr. Dunn of Poland, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Otis of St. George, Ordered, That a committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Otis, of St. George, and Mr. Dunn of Poland, to consider and report upon the subject of the apportionment of the House of Representatives of this State.

Mr. Miller of Litchville, offered the following Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that personal property taken on execution for debt, shall not be sold at auction, but be appraised and sold as Real Estate now is.

Mr. Dunn of Poland, moved to amend the order by striking out after the word "and," the words "and Mr. Dunn of Poland," and to insert "and Mr. Dunn of Poland, and Mr. Miller of Litchville."

After some remarks between Messrs. Miller, Dunn and Smart of Troy, the amendment was rejected, and the order passed.

Order from the Senate, for the appointment of a joint select committee to take into consideration the petition of the voters of the town of Lincoln, for a repeal of the license laws of 1841, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Otis of St. George, Greene of Saco, Warren of Durham, Foster of Bangor, Chandler of Farmington, Hight of Athens, Gibson of Brownfield, Jackson of Corinth, Spaulding of Milly, Thomas of Vinal, and Mr. Otis of Litchville, Kellock of Masardis, and Fox of Hancock, were joined on the part of the House.

MONDAY, JAN. 17th.

Senate.—Mr. Kavanagh introduced a resolution, instructing the Senators in Congress, to call without delay, for information relating to the legislation upon the N. Eastern Boundary; and for such correspondence as had been had for the last two years, which was passed.

Several petitions and orders were received from the House and referred in concurrence.

Mr. Pullen introduced the following resolve in relation to the death of Hon. Thomas Daves, which was read and passed.

Resolved, That the death of the Hon. Thomas Daves, member elect of the Senate from the eleventh district, is calculated to awaken the sensibilities of members of this branch of the Legislature, and his public character calls upon us for an expression of public feeling.

A Resolved, That as a member of the State and National Legislatures, and in the various stations to which he has been called, he has ever been distinguished by his high and noble character, and his public life has been a model of integrity and honor, and his death is a great loss to the State and Nation.

Resolved, That a token of respect for his character as a public man, these resolves be entered upon the journal of the Senate, and to express our sympathy for his bereaved family, a copy signed by the President and Secretary, be sent to his afflicted widow.

Mr. Leavitt, in appropriate and affecting language announced to the Senate, the sudden and afflicting death of Hon. William Delesdernier.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, Ordered, That Messrs. Leavitt, Kavanagh, Paris, Otis and Bennett, with such as the House may join, be a committee to make proper and necessary arrangements for the funeral of the Hon. William Delesdernier, and that the members of both Houses as a mark of respect for his memory, attend his funeral.

On motion of Mr. Paris, Resolved, That the members of the Senate, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Hon. Thos. Daves and the late Hon. William Delesdernier, wear mourning for the remainder of the session.

Ordered, That a special message be sent to the Governor and Council, informing them of the death of the Hon. William Delesdernier.

House.—Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Resolution calling on the President of the United States for information on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, was passed in concurrence with the Senate.

Mr. Dunn of Portland rose, and made the following announcement:—

Mr. Speaker—I have been requested to perform the painful task of announcing to this House the sudden death of Hon. William Delesdernier, a member of the Senate from the county of Aroostook, residing in Baileyville.

It seems becoming on this occasion to say that in his life he was a true friend to the principles of patriotism, liberty and human rights. After serving the people faithfully for many years in this branch of the Legislature, and by his parity having been elected to a higher sphere of service and usefulness, he has been suddenly removed by death. He died at the Mansion House, in this place, away from his home, but not away from his friends on the 16th instant, at about 8 o'clock, in the evening. I should perhaps also say, that it becomes us to bow with submission to the will of our Heavenly Father.

Mr. Osgood of Portland, made the following announcement:—

Mr. Speaker—I rise to announce to the House the death of one of its members, Tristram Striborn, Esq. of Cumberland. The sickness of Mr. Striborn commenced previous to the meeting of the Legislature, and its continuance up to the time of his decease, prevented his taking his seat with us in the House. He died at his residence in Cumberland on the 14th instant.

I had not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. S. but am informed that he was a worthy and respectable citizen, an intelligent and honest man, in whom the citizens of Cumberland, on many occasions manifested their confidence, by selecting him to discharge important duties.

By this occurrence, and another of a similar nature recently brought to our notice, with striking impressiveness are we reminded of the truth which too often passes by us unheeded, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

My joint order from the Senate, for the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of Hon. William Delesdernier, deceased, and that the members of both branches as a testimonial of their respect for the deceased, will attend the funeral. The order was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Dunn of Poland, Pierce of Houlton, Pike of Eastport, Paine of Bangor, Smith of

Wasson, McDonald of Limerick, Dana of Fryeburg, Sherburne of Phillips, Cony of Augusta, and Smart of Troy, were appointed on the part of the House.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, several petitions were presented. A resolution submitted by Mr. Calhoun, calling upon the President for any information he had received in relation to the affairs of the Creek, was adopted. The Exchequer plan was debated by Mr. Walker. After he closed his argument, Mr. Merrick obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Fillmore moved that the consideration of the Treasury Note Bill, be resumed, and it was agreed that the report of the Judiciary Committee, providing for a repeal of the Bankrupt Law, was the special order.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. Fillmore the special order was postponed. On his motion the House, by a vote of 106 to 103, went again into Committee on the Treasury Note bill.

This was discussed for some time when the House adjourned.

The total of registered seamen, in the United States, according to the report of the Secretary of State, is 10,063.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Jan. 12th, great numbers of petitions were presented from New York, by Messrs. Wright, Tallmadge, Walker and May, on the subject of the Bankrupt Law, and all with one exception, remonstrating against its repeal or amending its provisions.

After some other business, Mr. Merrick addressed the Senate, on the Exchequer plan, when Mr. Benton obtained the floor for Thursday, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, an attempt was made, by the friends of the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law, to bring up that subject, but it was unsuccessful, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Treasury Note Bill.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Jan. 13, many petitions were presented on the subject of the Bankrupt law—some for its repeal, postponement, and modification; and others remonstrating against any action upon the law.

The Senate, at the hour of one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the proposition to refer to the Committee of finance the plan of a Board of Exchequer.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Benton in discussing the plan of a Board of Exchequer.

The House was engaged all day, upon the Treasury Note Bill, which was finally reported by the Committee of the Whole, with some amendments, the most important of which was one, making the amount of Notes authorized, to stand in lieu of the same amount of the twelve million loan authorized at the Extra session.

The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, Jan. 14, Mr. Woodbridge presented the petition of sundry citizens of Kalamazoo, Michigan, calling the attention of Congress to the defenceless condition of the Northern Lakes.

Messrs. Huntington, Mangum, Tallmadge, Miller, Wright, Henderson, Porter, Kerr, Buchanan, Berrien, Hendrick, Woodbridge, Clay and Walker, presented a large number of petitions, some against the repeal of, and others adverse to any interference with the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Preston introduced a bill to abolish the office of Commissary of Purchases for the United States, which was read a first and second time.

Mr. Benton took the floor in opposition to the Exchequer scheme, in which he gave a history of issue of exchequer bills by the British Government, and stated that if the people wanted to see a good state of things, let them go back to gold and silver; but if they adopted this scheme, they would have nothing but lamplack and rags.

The question was then taken on referring the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to a select committee of nine, and it was decided in the affirmative; and then the Senate adjourned until Monday. [The committee was not named, but it is stated that Mr. Tallmadge will be the Chairman.]

On the Treasury Note Bill, and Mr. J. R. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, one of the Committee of Ways and Means, spoke in favor of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Gilmer of Virginia, who avowed his determination to support the bill with an amendment (which was subsequently carried) designed to provide for the anticipations of the proposed future loan by an issue of the entire amount of \$5,000,000 of notes here authorized, which would thus enable the Secretary to command a much larger amount of means than was now intended. He reviewed the proposed expenditures of the year, commenting on various items, and insisting on a reduction of many of the estimates, and urged with much energy the principles and practice of "economy, retrenchment, and reform."

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania then spoke for some time in opposition to the bill, and against the general policy of Treasury notes.

Mr. Everett of Vermont replied to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll in a long speech.

Mr. Barnard of New-York replied to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and was followed by Mr. Gordon of Maine in opposition to the bill, and immediately after the Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House. Mr. Fillmore then moved the previous question upon it, so that the debate has closed, and the House then adjourned, after a session of seven hours.

The Treasury Note Bill has at length passed the House of Representatives. On Friday morning, the bill was taken up, and the previous question moved on Thursday evening by Mr. Fillmore, was seconded. The amendments proposed in Committee of the Whole, by Mr. Fillmore, were concurred in. Several other amendments were proposed but not adopted. The main question, "Shall this bill pass?" was taken by yeas and nays, Yeas, 139, Nays, 83.

ARRIVED.

In Farmington on Tuesday the 11th inst. by Rev. Isaac Rogers, Mr. Thomas L. Nay, of Bangor, to Miss Mary J. Johnson of Farmington.

In Clinton, Mr. Charles H. Brown, to Miss Caroline H. Ames.—Mr. Newell H. Ladd to Miss Lavina M. Brown.

In Frankfort, Emory Carter to Miss Eliza J. Nickerson, of Swanville.

In Prospect, Richard Kilman, to Miss Diadama Richards.

In Wayne, Mr. John Ware, Esq. of Athens, to Miss Sarah Maria Scott, of Wayne.

In Readfield, Mr. Charles B. Howard, of Livermore, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Waugh.

IN THE CITY.

In Palermo, Mary Mustard, daughter of Mr. Charles Hathorn, aged 11 years.

In this town, on the 19th



POETRY.

Original.

TO AN ABSENT FRIEND.

I turn from other scenes away,
To think of bygone hours,
For thoughts of happier scenes ally,
The gloom that round me lowers.

The pleasures of those joyous scenes,
Were bright, but could not last,
Through memories glass, the eye discerns
That happy days are past.

Ah! where is now that noble friend,
Whom I have loved so well?
He's left of late this peaceful glen,
He's bade his friends farewell.

"I'll think of thee, dear friend," he said,
When I am far away,
Both when I am o'er distance sped,
And launched upon the sea.

No tear bedewed his manly cheek,
A smile played o'er his brow,
I turned me from that scene to weep,
That one so kind should go.

Far from a home of happiness,
To roam in foreign lands—
He'll find not in a stranger's breast,
The feelings of a friend.

'Tis ever thus with those we love,
They will the widest roam,
'Tis so decreed by Heaven above,
That friend for friend should mourn.

Winthrop, 1842.

FRANCES.

THE FEVER VICTIM.

His eye grew dim, in glazy stare,
And lonely on his couch he lay,
For few were there for him to care,
In a far land away.

And to that solemn chamber came
Harsh ones of a holy name,
And heartless sounds of wailing high,
From those who, knowing no defence,
Or how to scare the monster thence,
Dared on the blasting pestilence,
In revelry to die.

Afar, an aged widow spurned
All promises of earthly joy,
Until unto his home returned
Her reckless, truant boy.

O, gently eloquent, though rude,
Was that poor mother's attitude,
As moved her fingers strangely slow
O'er household labor, tasteless then,
While roved her boy 'mid stranger men,
And starting tears told o'er again
Of yearning and of woe!

A fair girl, too, sat passive there,
And a strange bloom was on her face,
Like a rose touched by cold despair,
Chilled in its natal place.

She gazed upon the stricken dame,
Her brow reflecting back the same
Pale brightness of the moon-lit tomb.
Yet smiling she spoke: "No more;
Dear mother, all our griefs are o'er.
I think as I have thought before,
Brother will soon be home!"

Another maiden, to her heart
Alone breathed whispers of her woe,
And none could tell the hidden smart
That robed her cheek in snow.

Tears, silent trickling, known
But to that grieving girl alone,
Like drops that from the chrysalis stem,
(Hardening swiftly as they start,
Forced from their fountain warm to part.)
Fell clustering, in her lowly heart,
A frozen cavern gem!

And there were neighbors, rude and plain
Who mother, brother, sister knew,
Who oft essayed to bind pain,
And something kindly do.

They knew the willful runaway,
Guileless he was, though wild and gay,
And fading hope they fanned to burn,
Cherishing the sister and the dame,
Saying the youth was hunting fame,
And they full soon should read his name,
And he would still return!

And rarer than wilder still,
As fainter grew the victim's breath,
And not a tear was there to spill
Upon the couch of death.

The few kind strangers in the room
Looked on as viewing their own doom,
When last the hapless wanderer sighed,
No mother's blessing there was heard,
Nor ear received that parting word,
When lately the pale lids were stirred—
And so the victim died!

PHAZMA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Courier.

EDITH DOUGLASS;

OR, THE FRUITS OF INSINCERITY.

BY A LADY OF MARYLAND.

Mrs. Percival and her daughter Edith were at work in their usual sitting-room, and Gerald Douglass, the accepted lover of Edith, was reading to them, when Mrs. Powers, who was their next door neighbour, entered the apartment.

"Have you heard the news?" she said; "but of course you have not: it is not ten minutes since I heard it myself, and I hurried off immediately to tell you. Nay, Mr. Douglass, don't move—I can't sit down, for I have scarcely a moment to spare: and, but for my desire to tell Mrs. Percival and Edith what has happened, I could not have left home to-day for the world."

"Well, what has happened?"
"Mary Turner has eloped."
"Eloped! When—where?—I do not understand you. She was to have been married this evening, with the full approbation of her parents."

"I know that—and an excellent match she would have made: but her old lover, Captain Dulany, returned from sea last week. He did not visit at Mr. Turner's, but of course Mary met him somewhere, for she ran away with him last night. He was her first love, you know, and first impressions are apt to be very lasting."

"But did she leave no letter, no message, for her parents?"

"Yes, a letter was found in her chamber, explaining the motives of her conduct, and

praying forgiveness. In it, she said that she had mistaken the nature of her feelings, when she consented to marry young Sandford and that the return of her early lover having convinced her of her error, she thought it was due both to him and herself not to give him her hand, while her heart was irrevocably devoted to another."

"In that, at least, she judged wisely," said Mr. Douglass.

"Yes, indeed, it must be a sad thing to marry one man, and love another. Mind you never do that, Edith," and playfully tapping the cheeks of the blushing girl, Mrs. Powers withdrew.—Mrs. Percival retiring soon after, the lovers were left alone.

"Will you resume your reading, Gerald?" said Edith, after a pause of some length, during which her lover appeared to be revolving some painful thought in his mind.

"No, Edith," he said, gently putting the paper aside, "I cannot read now. The narrative of your talkative friend has awakened in my mind an idea which I would fain banish, but cannot. I am almost ashamed to give it utterance, yet it is perhaps better I should do so, and then away with it for ever. Tell me, then, Edith—tell me truly—am I the object of your first affection, or have you ever loved another?"

The colour faded from Edith Percival's cheek, and her whole frame trembled with agitation; but, after a moment's hesitation, she answered, with an unflinching voice—

"Never!"

"Nor ever gave any one reason to suppose that you loved him?"

"Never!"

"Bless you for those words, Edith—my own, own Edith. I knew it could not be so, yet somehow the words that silly woman addressed to you, at parting, produced on my mind an uneasy feeling, which has been entirely removed by your candid answer. Thank you, dearest, for the kindness with which you have replied to my interrogatories. It has made me very, very happy; and now, farewell! When we meet next, it will be to part no more."

Pressing the fair girl to his bosom, he imprinted a kiss on her delicate cheek, and departed. The next day he was on the road to his distant home.

Three weeks afterwards, Edith became the wife of Gerald Douglass. She loved him tenderly, and but for one remembrance, would have been perfectly happy. She had not been sincere with him, and the fear lest he should discover the deception she had practised, was the shadow that obscured the bright sunshine of her bridal days. But as months rolled by, and nothing occurred to alarm her, as Douglass never reverted to the subject, but seemed to grow more and more devoted, she forgot her fears, and lulled her conscience to sleep by the same sophistry which had first reconciled her to a departure from the truth. She had told Douglass that she had never loved before she knew him, and this was strictly true, for the experience of her present feelings convinced her that what she had, in the folly of her earliest youth, mistaken for love, was a mere dream of fancy, in which the heart had little or no share. Yet she had deceived her lover, for this same dream, idle and vain as she now knew it to be, had led her to make professions of attachment, both verbal and written, which she would now give worlds to retract, and which she felt conscious would, if known, betray her to the proud and sensitive heart of Douglass.

The past, however, could not be recalled, and as her early lover (who was a lieutenant in the navy) had been long absent, and as no other person knew of the affair, she hoped that he, like herself, would consider it a mere childish folly, unworthy to be remembered in ripper years. With this hope, therefore, she dismissed the subject from her mind, and prepared to accompany her husband to her new home.

Months passed away—and Edith, surrounded by all the appliances of wealth and fashion, every wish anticipated by her dotting husband, seemed to have little left to desire. She became a mother, and the smiles of her beautiful infant supplied all that was necessary to perfect her happiness. All that was painful in the past faded from her remembrance; the delightful duties of a wife and mother completely absorbed her attention, and so faithfully did she perform these duties, that the admiration and love of her husband daily augmented; and while he blessed the Providence which had directed his choice of a wife, he endeavoured, by every means in his power, to increase the felicity of one so lovely and worthy to be beloved.

One day, while Douglass was absent from home, and Edith was busy in her nursery, a servant brought her a card, and informed her that the gentleman who sent it was waiting in the drawing room to see her. Poor Edith! her eyes upon the card, a deadly sickness came over her, and she could scarcely conceal her agitation from the servant. Making a desperate effort, she recovered the composure of her manner, and descended to the drawing room.

A gentleman, who was seated near a window, arose on her entrance, and, advancing to meet her, took her reluctant hand, saying, in a low voice,

"Well, Edith, we have met at last."

"I hope I have the pleasure of seeing you well, Mr. Newton," said Edith, struggling to preserve the equanimity of her manner.

"Mr. Newton! ah, Edith, it was not thus you addressed me when we parted last—How have I merited this cruel treatment?"

"Our situations are changed, and I had hoped that you, like myself, had forgotten the childish folly of our early years—that it would not be necessary to remind you," she added, with dignity, "that I am no longer Edith, but Mrs. Douglass."

"Cruel, cruel Edith, thus to remind me of my misfortune!"

"Mr. Newton," said Edith, angrily interrupting him, "I cannot listen to such language. You compel me to request that your visit may now terminate, and that it may not be repeated again."

"I obey you, Madam. I have still one consolation remaining. Your precious letters—they at least remain unaltered. In them I can recognize the Edith of former times."

"Stay, Newton," said Edith, as he reached the door; "those letters, those foolish, miserable letters, you will not surely refuse to return them!"

"Return them! part with all I hold most

dear? Impossible! You cannot desire such a sacrifice?"

"Oh, Newton, if you have one spark of manly, honorable feeling, restore those letters—give them to me," she added, clasping her hands, and raising her tearful eyes to his, "and I will bless you forever."

"I can refuse you nothing, Edith, but how shall I return those letters? You would not have me trust them to a servant, and you have forbidden me to repeat my visit. Shall I leave them at your husband's office?"

"Oh no, no!"

"You have not acquainted him, then, with our former engagement?"

Edith gasped for breath. She felt that she was in his power, and she dared not provoke him, yet she was humbled to the dust by the necessity of submitting to continue so degrading a conversation. Newton resumed.

"How shall I convey the letters to you, Edith?"

"Come here again to-morrow, and bring them with you."

"No, Edith, I cannot do that. You have forbidden me to visit you, and never again will I cross the threshold of your proud husband's mansion, but I will walk to-morrow in the little grove that skirts the town: if I find you there, I will give you the letters—if not, I shall conclude that you have relented, and wish me to retain them as memorials of our early love."

He left the room as he spoke, and Edith had barely strength to reach her own apartment, where she continued for the remainder of the day miserable and restless, unable to form any plan by which to rescue herself from her present degrading situation, without plunging still deeper into error. Bitterly did she now repent the falsehood she had uttered, and realize that one deviation from the right way renders many others necessary, and other leads to consequences undreamed of, when we first venture to quite the broad pathway of truth. She knew not what to do. She could not bear the idea, that her letters should remain in Newton's possession, and yet to meet him as he had suggested would be improper in itself, and might lead to results at which she trembled to think, should the circumstance ever come to the knowledge of her husband. At one time, she almost determined to confess the whole affair to Douglass, and throw herself upon his tenderness for forgiveness; but when she remembered his reverence for truth, and his strict ideas of female delicacy, she shrank aside from the task of confessing that she had deceived him, or had addressed letters to another, couched in such terms as those she blushed to remember were contained in her letters to Newton.

While in this state of wretched indecision, a servant tapped at the door, and presented a note, saying that the man who brought it waited for an answer. With a trembling hand, she tore it open and read as follows:

"We parted so abruptly this morning, Edith, that we forgot to name the hour at which our last meeting is to take place. Let it be at five o'clock to-morrow evening; at that hour I will be at the place I named, and then and there I will return the letters which have been my only consolation, since I heard of your marriage. Grant me this one interview, Edith, in memory of former days, and I will give you back every memorial of the past, and free you from my presence forever; but if you venture to disappoint me, however, for I am sincere."

F. NEWTON.

A ray of hope dawned upon the mind of Edith. She would write to Newton—she would implore him to send her letters by her own maid, whom she could trust, and whom she would send to the place he had designated. Without giving herself time for further reflection, she wrote a few lines, and, not daring to read them over, she hastily sealed and sent them by the messenger who still waited. She then threw herself on the bed, and by the aid of a powerful anodyne, procured a few hours of unquiet slumber.

When her husband returned the next day, he found her still in bed, and her pale and haggard countenance excited his apprehensions; but she assured him she was only suffering from a violent headache, from which a few hours of rest would entirely relieve her. He was engaged to dine that day with a party of gentlemen at the house of a friend, and Edith urged him so earnestly to keep his engagement, assuring him that she should be better if left entirely alone, that he consented at last to leave her.

Among the guests assembled round the dinner-table of Mr. Morton, was a stranger, who was introduced to Douglass as Mr. Newton of the Navy. He sat opposite to him, and taking advantage of a pause in the conversation, leaned across the table, and said, in a low voice,

"How is Edith?"

"Sir," said Douglass, completely taken by surprise, and indeed supposing the man to be a stranger,

"How is Edith? I beg your pardon—Mrs. Douglass, I mean."

"Sir," said Douglass, struggling to keep down his passion, "do you know of whom you speak? Be assured this insolence shall not go unpunished."

"I meant no offence, sir, and from my knowledge of the lady, methinks I should know something of her, having been her correspondent for some time, and having now in my possession a letter of hers, which I received only yesterday."

And with a sneer of triumph Newton threw on the table the note which the unfortunate Edith had addressed to him, on the preceding day. One glance at the direction was sufficient to show Douglass that it was indeed the handwriting of his wife. Maddened by the discovery, he seized a glass which stood before him, and dashed its contents full into the face of his insult.

All now was confusion. The company broke up, and the principal parties adjourned to a neighboring hotel, where a challenge was given and accepted, and all the preliminaries adjusted for a meeting which was to take place early on the ensuing morning, and the terms of which were such as to preclude the possibility of both parties leaving the ground alive.

And where was Edith while all this was passing? As soon as her husband had left her, she summoned her attendant, and imparting to her as much of the affair as she deemed necessary for her to know, despatched her to the place of meeting appointed by Newton. After an interval, which to Edith appeared interminable, the girl returned, saying that she had seen no gentleman, and that af-

ter remaining on the spot for more than an hour, she had returned, supposing it useless to continue there any longer.

Hour after hour elapsed, and Douglass had not returned, and Edith, who felt his absence a relief, was preparing to seek repose, when his footstep was heard on the stairs.

Lavoluntarily, she started from her seat, and advanced to meet him, as he entered the apartment; but as she raised her eyes to his face, its stern, almost ferocious expression, alarmed her, and uttering a wild cry of terror, she sank on the floor at his feet. He did not attempt to raise her, but throwing himself into a chair, he covered his face with his hands, and remained for some time silent.

At length, fixing his eyes on the prostrate form of his wife, he said, in accents which pierced her very soul,

"Rise, woman, and tell me what is the meaning of this," and he put into her hands the cover of the note which he had torn from Newton.

"Speak," he added, "and if possible tell me the truth."

Kneeling at his feet, and in a scarcely audible voice, Edith obeyed him. She told him all, and then with clasped hands and streaming eyes, she prayed him for forgiveness.

"Do not cast me from you, my husband," she said, "remember I am the mother of your boy."

Gradually the stern features of the husband relaxed. He raised her from the floor, and taking her hand in his, he said, "I do forgive you, Edith, and if I dared to pray, I would pray to God to comfort you. Come let us go see our child."

They went together to the nursery. The attendant was sleeping soundly, but the infant awakened by the noise which their entrance occasioned, smiled as they bent over his cradle, and held out his little hands.

The father took him in his arms, and as he gazed upon his bright young face, and felt that he might never more behold it, tears of bitter anguish filled his eyes. He seemed for the first time to realize the criminality of the deed he meditated, as he felt that by it his child might be deprived of its natural protector, and exposed to all the evils from which it was his duty, and under happier circumstances would have been his pleasure, to guard its tender years. He dared not pursue this train of thought, and smothering the groan which rose to his lips, he pressed the boy closer to his breast; then giving him into the arms of his mother, he left the apartment.

When Edith awoke the next morning, it was with a peaceful feeling to which she had for some time been a stranger. The confession she had made had removed a load from her mind, and steadfastly purposing never again to enter the labyrinth of deceit, she hoped by her future conduct to regain in time the confidence and esteem of her husband.

Animated by this idea she prepared to arise and seek him. She soon became sensible of an unusual bustle in the house, and rang her bell to enquire the cause. Her maid appeared at the summons, and her pale and agitated countenance increased the vague terror which had been awakened in the mind of Edith, by the unwonted confusion which seemed to prevail throughout the house.

"What is the matter, Fanny?" she asked, as the girl approached her bedside.

"Nothing, ma'am—I don't know!" answered the Abigail, hesitating, and trembling from head to foot.

"Do not attempt to deceive me, girl—I know something is the matter. My child—is he ill—has any thing happened to him? Tell me at once."

"No, indeed, ma'am, the baby is as well as he can be."

"And Mr. Douglass, where is he?"

Fanny burst into tears, and alarmed beyond the power of further question, Edith threw on a dressing gown, and despite the clamorous entreaties of her maid that she would remain in her own apartment, descended the stairs. Her room was immediately over the library, and guided by the noise of footsteps and half suppressed voices, she hastened thither. A crowd was collected in the centre of the apartment—they drew back on her approach,—she pressed forward, and the next minute sank senseless on the body of her husband.

Months passed before Edith Douglass recovered her senses, or was able to listen to the particulars of the direful tragedy her falsehood had occasioned. The duel which both parties had proved equal fatal to both parties, but Douglass expired on the field. Newton lingered in mortal agony for several days. Before his death, he confessed that the motive which had actuated his conduct, was a determination to be revenged on Edith for her infidelity to their early engagement. With this view, he had endeavoured to prevail on her to meet him, knowing that such a step would put her reputation entirely at his mercy. Failing in this, and finding from her conversation that she had kept her connection a secret from her husband, he resolved to take a public opportunity of informing him of it, and thus at once gratify his revenge by exposing Edith and insulting the man who had superseded him in her affections.

Death comes not at our call. The heart may bear a burden under which it writhes and shivers, and yet refuses to break. And so Edith lived on; and (though with a crushed and broken spirit) she strove to fulfil her remaining duties, to watch over and guard with unceasing vigilance the tender years of her orphan boy, to atone, by the devotion of her whole life, for the one fatal error which had rendered him fatherless.

Legend of Androscoggin.

When the beautiful country bordering on the river Androscoggin was first explored by the white men, they found it inhabited by a powerful tribe of aborigines, from whom the river takes its name. The Androscoggin long held rule over all the other tribes from the Merry-meeting Bay where the river first mingles its waters with the Kennebec, to its rise in Umbagog lake in New Hampshire. The Indians supposed the Great Spirit had been peculiarly favorable to them, and located their tribe where no intruders would disturb. Here they built their wigwags, and here they pursued their game, unmolested and untroubled by the white men. They had heard occasionally from a distant rumor, of the "Long Knives" but it seemed like the sound of a distant cat-
aract—lost in the distance. Years passed away, and no white man appeared to break the stillness of the forest, skirting the banks of the river and flowing in beauty by their hum-

ble dwellings. At length Sir Fernando Gorges landed at Casco with the royal grant of a country to which his royal master had about as much title, as he had to land in the moon.

The pale faces soon spread themselves, and were seen occasionally, about the romantic falls of the Androscoggin, above which the salmon could not penetrate, and where the Indians fondly thought no white man ever would be seen. Gradually the pale faces advanced and the red men retreated, while many were slaughtered on both sides, before the red man would abandon the banks of his beloved stream.—Even to this day the conflict and the chase are still found in the flinty arrow head, and the tomahawk of stone, which the whites turn up with the plough. It was during these wars that a man by the name of Smith had lost his brother's wife and child.

He had become implacable towards the Indians. Often had he sworn to give no rest to his rifle, until the savages were exterminated. The unoffending papoose and squaw felt alike with the warriors, the effects of his vengeance. Often, but in vain, had the Indians tried to entrap him—he was vigilant and wary, shrewd and watchful—ever ready to take advantage of any circumstance and destroy his foes. After many vicissitudes and various fortunes, the Indian priests or conjurers determined to hold a grand feast or powwow on a point of land above the falls, where the flourishing-village of Lewistown now stands; in order to render the occasion more imposing and the incantations more effectual it was decided to hold it in the night, at a time when the moon could not be seen, and the white man should be dreaming of his home in a far-off island, beyond the waters that laved the shores of their own blessed country.

The Chiefs and most of the tribe, at this time, had their lodges of wigwags a few miles above the roar of the falls. One of their number was deputed to proceed to the point of land selected and gather fuel, and when the sable curtain of night had enveloped both the river and the forest, he was to fire the beacon which was to guide them to the scene of their midnight revels. But the destroyer was on their path. Smith had seen the lone Indian at his task preparing the pile, and knowing the red man's aversion to labor, he readily defined the meaning of his industry. Watching his opportunity; the solitary red-skin felt the contents of his rifle, and after flinging the body of his copper-colored foe into the dark waters of the Androscoggin, he began to consider what more could he do to satisfy his thirst for vengeance. About half a mile below the point, quick water begins, but just as the Androscoggin takes the first of those voracious leaps, which gives to its waters a velocity which not even the agility of the sparkling salmon can overcome, a solitary rock rears itself, which for ages has withstood the fury of the floods and compels the river to part its hitherto unbroken current. A part of the foaming mass seeks the ocean by the right, and the other part whirls in eddies past the left of this rock, which stands in terrific majesty, a proof of the power of Him who laid the foundations of this terraqueous globe. The left bank of the river is much nearer to the rock, and often the drift wood brought down by the Spring flood, forms a temporary and rude bridge from the shore to nature's barrier. Such was the fact at the time the occurrence related in this legend took place.

Smith found no difficulty in passing the rock. Here he found plenty of drift wood, and striking fire with his rifle, had soon a vast pile of logs burning—and as the dark of evening was beginning to obscure the landscape, he retired to the bank to watch the success of his stratagem. He had not waited long before he distinguished the song of the Indian Priest, as he measured the cadence in his harsh guttural accent, to which the paddles of his deluded followers kept time. Guided by the false fire of the rock, the Indian gaily paddled his bark canoe, and the song grew louder and the fire blazed brighter. From his hiding places, Smith could discern five or six of these frail vessels in the distance, filled with the dark sons of the forest, accompanied by their wives and children. Soon they reached the quick water where the strength of the paddle is in vain. Suddenly the song ceased—a moment of silence succeeded—and then a terrible war-whoop rang in the echoes of the surrounding forest as the Indians saw, too late, that they had been betrayed—it was but a moment. The wail of the squaw, and the faint screams of the children mingled with the roar of the cataract—then the foaming waters of the Androscoggin swallowed up the whole of that band, whose fathers had given name to its stream—among whom was many a brave heart and trusting bosom, though covered by a red skin.—Boston Tribune.

Maine Temperance Union.

The annual meeting of the Maine Temperance Union will be held at Augusta, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the first and second days of February next.

All Temperance Societies of whatever name or denomination, are respectfully invited to send delegates to the meeting; and all individuals interested in the cause of Temperance are requested to meet with us and take part in our deliberations.

Our motto is Total Abstinence from all concern with intoxicating liquors, as an article of drink for ourselves or others; and we desire a full and hearty co-operation with all who recognize the same principle.

Notice will be given hereafter, of the particular hour at which the meeting will be held.

F. SANFORD,
A. NOBLE,
B. NASON,
E. BEN FULLER,
T. ADAMS,
Dec. 4, 1841.

Lewis' Arabian Hair Oil.

Information respecting the virtues of this highly esteemed Oil, was obtained of an Arabian, and after successful experiments, the subscriber is induced to bring it before the public, fully assured of its intrinsic worth and its ability to sustain itself among the numerous competitors for public favor. It fixes the Hair when inclined to shed; restores the color when faded; moistens it when dry, and restores it to a healthy state. In cases of recent Baldness where the roots of the hair are not entirely dead, it will invigorate them and produce a new growth, and is a preventive to Baldness. It is a labor saving article, as the hair will keep in its place longer and look better than it otherwise would. Wigs and Top Pieces, Ladies' Puffs and Curls, and every kind of artificial Hair, looks of hair kept as mementos of friends are much improved by it, and will keep to a great length of time by occasionally applying it. It is a pure and natural article without any mixture.

Prepared and sold by the Sole Proprietor, SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

Sold also by J. E. Ladd, Augusta; C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Washburn & Co. Belfast; Little, Wood & Co. Winthrop.

Boar.

PRINCE ALBERT, full blood Berkshire, 10 months old, a cross of the Lexington and Albany importation. Took the first premium at the Kennebec Cattle Show. Owned by ELIAS GOVE, Readfield.

To the Honorable W. Emmons, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of George W. Fairbanks, Administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Handy, late of Wayne, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the person and possession of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and claims against said estate; and that said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and dispose of the real estate of said deceased, including the proceeds of the widow's dower, if necessary, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. FAIRBANKS.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the last Monday of December, 1841.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with the order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Monday of January next, at the Court of Probate then to be held in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court. W. EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: J. J. EVELLETH, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. J. EVELLETH, Register.

The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use. Every part of the wood works being the best of western White Oak.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies us, is to pay for none but the best, leaving it to the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against saying Cast Iron Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon worn out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by the Plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other iron work with each Agent where the Ploughs are for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other iron in such a manner as will render them twice or thrice as durable as any other kind. These Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to perform the work for which they were intended, and any failure by fair use will be promptly made good. Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them necessary.

Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. Hartford; J. C. Cooley, Livermore; Long & Loring, Rockfield; John Nash, Lewiston; Isaac Tyler, Weld; Wm. Dickey, Strong; S. Gould Jr. New Bedford; C. Thompson, N. Hartford; O. Belcher, Rumford; point; Smith & Steward, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sangerville; C. W. Piper, Levant; S. Webb & Co. Solon; J. Vickary, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Palmyra; W. K. Lane, Pittsfield; S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Narragansett; J. Gray, Andover; J. E. Kiddle, Madison; W. Lovejoy, Co.; Cochran, East Corinth; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Merrill, Dixfield; C. H. Strickland, Wilton; J. Conell, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips; J. S. Parkington, Biddeford; I. Thng. Mt. Vernon; L. S. Davis, Readfield; J. C. Cooley, Rockfield; O. Belcher, Rumford; point; Smith & Steward, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sangerville; C. W. Piper, Levant; S. Webb & Co. Solon; J. Vickary, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Palmyra; W. K. Lane, Pittsfield; S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Narragansett; J. Gray, Andover; J. E. Kiddle, Madison; W. Lovejoy, Co.; Cochran, East Corinth; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Merrill, Dixfield; C. H. Strickland, Wilton; J. Conell, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips; J